The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5086.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1868.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Resumption of the Session of the Italian Parliament.

Discussion of the Army Reorganization Bill in the French Chambers.

The War in South America---Better Prospects of the Paraguayans.

ITALY.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Minister Menabrea Urges Resistance to Revolution in Support of the National Credit.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Jan. 12.

The adjourned session of the National Parliament was resumed yesterday.

Prime Minister MENABREA made a speech, in which he confined himself to the subject of the internal and domestic affairs of the Kingdom. He exhorted the members to unite with the Government in resisting revolution and upholding the national credit, the monarchy, and the obligations as well as the liberties of the nation. No reference whatever was made by the Minister to the Roman question, or to the relations of Italy with foreign Powers.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Courtesies Between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan 11.

On New-Year's Day King WILLIAM of Prussia sent the Emperor of the French a cordial autograph note, which was answered in the same conciliatory spirit. A much better feeling has prevailed since publicity has been given to this intelligence, and nowhere was it better received than on the Bourse. Rentes are firmer and higher.

FRANCE.

The National Guard Section of the Army Reorganization Bill Adopted by the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The bill for the reorganization of the army is still under consideration in the Corps Legislatif.

The article obliging every Frenchman to serve in the National Guard, was adopted last evening by a vote of 170 to 71.

An amendment for exempting the infirm from the operation of the article was introduced, but was opposed by M. ROUHER.

During the debate which preceded the final action of the Corps upon the bill, M. ROUHER said:

"This article will startle attentive ears abroad, and will inspire the army which precedes the National Guard to the battle-field."

Cessation of Press Prosecutions on the Part of the Government.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 11.

Most of the actions which have recently been taken against the journals of this city by the authorities for alleged violation of privileges, have been abandoned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Departure of the British Minister to the United States.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 12.

Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, British Ambassador to the United States, sailed from Liverpool yesterday in the steamship *Siberia* for New-York.

Search for Fenian Leaders and Prosecution of Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The authorities are very active in searching out the leaders of the Fenian movement. A man was arrested in the County of Cork to-day, who it is expected will prove to be no other than the celebrated Col. MICHAEL DOHENY. The Police have been on his track for a long time, and it is known that he has been lurking in unfrequented places in disguise and under assumed names, and attempted several times to make his way to the United States.

The man LENNON, who was arrested in Dublin yesterday, is charged with killing a policeman in that city in October last.

RUSSIA.

The Minister to France Retained at St. Petersburgh.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 12.

The Baron DE BUDBERG, the Russian Minister to France, who has been on a visit to his home, will not return to Paris, having been retained at St. Petersburgh by his Government to fill an important position.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in Paraguay—Better Prospects of the Paraguayans—Popularity of President Lopez—Attitude of the Allies.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 12.

Accounts from the interior of Paraguay have been received by the last mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, which show that the condition and prospects of the Paraguayans are better than the Brazilians are willing to admit. President LOPEZ in person was in command at Humaita, and held the lines of communication with his capital, Asunsion, and with the fortress of Curupaity uninterrupted.

As the forces of the Allied Powers were very weak in front of Humaita, the Paraguayans defied them to undertake a siege. All classes of the population were as enthusiastically devoted to LOPEZ as ever, and were making most energetic efforts to supply him with men and provisions. But on the other hand the Allies were preparing to push on the war with vigor. When the steamer left Rio Janeiro, the Brazilian Government was forwarding reinforcements, and the other Powers were sending supplies of men and material to the Rio Parana.

Mass Meetings in Connecticut and Maine—The Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

NORWICH, Conn., Sunday, Jan. 12.

An immense meeting was held at Breed's Hall on Saturday evening, to discuss the question of the rights of naturalized citizens. Mayor BLACKSTONE presided, and speeches were made by Hon. John T. Wait, Col. Hiram Crosby, Frederick A. Willoughby, R. McCloud, Col. Allen Tenny, and others. Letters were read from Hon. H. H. Starkweather, Hon. J. A. Hovey, Gen. Harlane and Col. Kingsley. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Government to recall CHARLES F. ADAMS, and remove the Consuls in Liverpool and Dublin, and to use every means used by civilized countries for the protection of its citizens.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Jan. 12.

A mass meeting was held here, Saturday evening, to favor calling the attention of Congress to the rights of American citizens abroad. Judge KINGSBERRY presided. Addresses were made by several gentlemen. Strong resolutions were adopted calling upon the City Council and State Legislature to invoke Congress to declare the national will unmistakably in regard to the protection of American citizens throughout the world.

GEORGIA.

The Removal of Gov. Jenkins and State Treasurer Jones Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Jan. 12.

Gen. MEADE has removed Gov. JENKINS, of this State, and has appointed in his stead Gen. RUGER, at present Post Commandant in this town, and not Gen. WM. M. DUNN, as erroneously reported. Gen. MEADE has also removed State Treasurer JONES, and put Capt. ROCKWELL, of the Ordnance Corps, in his place. There is reason to believe that Mr. ASHBURN will to-morrow withdraw his resolution petitioning Congress to remove the present officers or give the Convention power to do so, with authority to fill the vacancies thus made.

Republican County Convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sunday, Jan. 12.

At the Republican County Convention, held in this city yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Equal and exact justice should be the rule of action for the public as well as private debtor in dealing with their creditors; therefore

Resolved, That bonds and other obligations of the General Government which do not expressly stipulate for payment in coin on their face, should be paid in legal money; that our delegates to the State Convention be instructed to vote for the resolution in the State platform embracing this proposition.

An American Exhibitor at the Exposition Universelle Decorated.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 12.

An official telegram bearing date Paris, Jan. 11, 1868, and transmitted by order of the Emperor NAPOLEON, announces the official promulgation of the conferring of the order of the Legion of Honor on Mr. WALTER A. WOOD, mower and reaper manufacturer, of Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, whose machines took the first premium at the Paris Exposition.

Arrival of the Sacramento at San Francisco—Gen. Gregg.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Jan. 12.

The steamship *Sacramento*, from Panama, arrived here to-day.

Gen. GREGG, formerly in command of the District of Arizona, arrived here yesterday, *en route* to Nevada, where he has transferred his headquarters to Fort Churchill.

The European and North American Railway.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Jan. 12.

Judge FOX has issued a decree in the European and North American Railway case, restraining the contractors from voting on the large amount of stock issued to them, except with the consent of the Executive Committee.

Liquor Seizures by the Maine State Constabulary.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sunday, Jan. 12.

Mr. JOSHUA NYE, the State Constable, reports that he and his deputies have seized during the year ending Dec. 31 1,670 gallons of liquor, valued at $5,232. The cost of the Constabulary for this time has been $17,000.

Death of Hon. William B. Wright, of the New-York State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 12.

Judge WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, of the Court of Appeals, died suddenly at Congress Hall to-night, of disease of the kidneys. He was on the Bench Thursday morning.

Arrival of the Steamship America.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, Jan. 12—10:20 P. M.

The steamship *America*, from Bremen Dec. 28, and Southampton Dec. 31, is now passing the Hook, bound in.

Thaddeus Stevens on Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1868.

DEAR SIR: So far as I took any position with regard to negro suffrage, it was and is that *universal suffrage is an inalienable right*, and that since the amendments to the Constitution, to deprive the negroes of it would be a violation of the Constitution as well as of a natural right. True, I deemed the hastening of the bestowal of that franchise as very essential to the welfare of the nation, because without it I believe that the Government will pass into the hands of rebels and their friends, and that such an event would be disastrous to the whole country.

With universal suffrage, I believe the true men of the nation can maintain their position. Without it, whether that suffrage be impartial, or *in any way qualified*, I look upon this Republic as likely to relapse into an oligarchy, which will be ruled by coarse copperheadism and proud conservatism.

I have never insisted that the franchise should be unjustly regulated so as to secure a Republican ascendency; but I have insisted, and do insist, that there can be no unjust regulation of that franchise which will give to any other party the power if the Republicans are true to themselves, and do not fall into their usual vice of cowardice.

The Republicans, once beaten into a minority by the force of negro prejudice, will never again obtain the majority, and the nation will become a despotism.

Yours, very respectfully,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Retirement of Hon. B. F. Wade.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Jan. 11.

We hear from a source which is of the highest authority that BEN WADE most emphatically denies that he is a candidate for Congress in place of our friend, Gen. GARFIELD, and says that all persons who have used his name in this connection have done so without authority and in violation of his wishes. We cordially commend the prudence of this veteran statesman, and heartily welcome him back to private life.

The Republican Candidate for Congress in Ohio.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader*, of the 11th inst., says:

"Gen. JOHN BEATTY, who has been nominated by the Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District of this State for the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. CORNELIUS S. HAMILTON, was a tried soldier of the war. He entered it at the very beginning and served gallantly throughout. He went out with the Third Ohio Infantry, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel Feb. 12, 1862. He was afterward made Brigadier-General for gallant service. He is a Radical Republican, and a man of great ability and popularity. He will carry the district by a large majority. The election takes place, Jan. 27, two weeks from next Monday."

Southern Cotton.

From the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 3.

The general belief is that the price of cotton has not yet touched bottom, and that the production of India, Egypt and Brazil will be larger than ever the coming year. It is not probable, therefore, that Northern or foreign capital will be employed in the South to any additional extent for the culture of cotton the coming year.

The effect of this state of things upon the business interests of the Northern States will be severely felt, and Congress will find it very difficult to raise a sufficient revenue upon any system which the country will tolerate, even for the necessary expenses for the support of the Government. LEO.

The Nebraska Democratic Convention, after it had been proposed to instruct their delegates to the National Convention to vote for Mr. PENDLETON, finally agreed to leave them free to act as to Presidential candidates.

LOUISIANA.

Drift of Public Sentiment—The Convention—Crop Prospects—Official Frauds—Negro Jurors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, January, 1868.

The letter of Mr. RAYMOND vindicating the Conservative movement and protesting against the absorption of the Anti-Radical into the Democratic Party, has produced an impression upon the Southern Press. It is very obvious that a large political force which condemns the negro issue, are unwilling to accept the name and doctrines of a party with which they have so long been at war. It is a public misfortune when party leaders cling to an organization no longer applicable to existing issues, and revive controversies which the welfare of all requires should be forgotten. Here there seems no enthusiasm for any Federal party. The alarming state of the planting and commercial interests, the extreme demands made on behalf of the negro element, disposes men of all antecedents to unite for the prevention of an evil which must fall on all alike.

In proof of the disposition to coöperate which manifests itself, you will receive the proceedings of a Conservative meeting, composed of ex-Union officers and soldiers and original Union men, held in this city on the 3d instant. You will find that it displays a spirit of justice and fraternity worthy universal adoption. It takes distinct ground against the Radical Party in Louisiana, and intends to "thwart the schemes of that party for placing the country under negro domination." You will subsequently see the tendency among all respectable people who desire to preserve the peace of the country and remain in the South to compromise the quarrels of the past and unite in working the ship in the present tempest.

THE CONVENTION.

The telegraph will give you the progress of this body. It is merely the province of the correspondent to give the impartial sentiments derived from the acts and discussions. The main issue under consideration for some days past has been the legal enforcement of social rights for the negro. The first time "public rights" required so much explanation that it has been superceded by the following:

"All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges while travelling in this State in any conveyance of a public character, and all business places or otherwise, carried on by charter, or for which a license is required from either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character and shall be open to the accommodation and patronage of all persons without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color."

This is more specific, and gives negroes the right to enter the sleeping-cars, theatres and ball-rooms of the city. The consequences of enforcing this provision will be very serious. It will occasion frequent conflicts between the races, and will compel the abandonment of many social and dramatic enterprises, unless they shall be adapted to the mixed patronage of blacks and the very small proportion of whites who will associate with them. When we consider that it has been openly proclaimed in Congress that the negro should not vote at the North, but that he must vote at the South—when we remember that the two races are separated in the North in the school and in all places of public entertainment, we feel the degradation still more keenly. Suppose the argument true that the negro at the South must be armed with a vote to protect his political rights, why does that involve his right to eat at the same table, and to dance in the same set with the Southern white? It is a duty to advise you upon what is deemed sufficient authority that if the line of color shall be drawn in this State, that many Republican immigrants from the Northern States will leave the State, or combine with their own race in resisting negro domination. Some of them speak with bitterness of those in Congress who surrender the Northern men residing here to companionship with, or obedience to, the negro. It is certainly very hard upon those who have battled for the Union and the Reconstruction act to condemn them either to oppress their own race or submit to the negro. You need not be surprised at seeing the color issue distinctly made, and then that all white people, without regard to antecedents, shall unite in resisting this State Constitution when submitted. And this even if these same white people divide among themselves directly afterward and renew hostilities upon other issues.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Gen. GILLEM has nobly relieved the South from the imputation of slandering the freedmen and misrepresenting the crop prospects. It seems now admitted, North and South, that the cotton crop cannot be restored to its former, if even kept up to its present, proportions. In addition to the cotton tax and the disorganization of labor, you will permit me to add one other. It is everywhere stated that the planters have lost money on the present crop. It is, moreover, notorious that the planters are afraid to commit themselves to the culture of the next crop. Why is this? The planters are applying to free labor the rules of slave labor. They have hired the laborer by the year. They contract to provide for him by the year. You will perceive, then, that the rate of annual wages and provisions must be fixed at the prices of the crop just grown, while the payment of these expenses must be made from the sales of ensuing crop. The tendency of foreign competition is to bring down the price of cotton to the lowest cost of production here or elsewhere. It has been grown in the United States at ten cents. The very reduction in the price of our lands, the destitution of our laborers, must reduce the profit of land and labor to mere maintenance; but in any event, what will become of the national interest? You must be satisfied this state of things will reduce the great exportable aggregate of cotton. The remedy for such an embarrassment would be in a land of free labor to make contracts for short terms only. No miner in Pennsylvania, or manufacturer in Massachusetts, makes contracts with his operatives, binding him to pay a given rate of wages during the year ensuing the contract. Neither does any such master manufacturer contract to furnish the operatives with daily food by the year. The mine may be worked out; the mill may burn down; the prices of iron or cloth may vary to a minor extent. In like manner the operative prefers shorter contracts. The principle of adjusting the relations of labor and capital must be introduced here. But it will be very difficult, owing to the necessity for continuous labor. Thus with the complications of politics, and the labor questions, you must perceive that the cotton future is extremely uncertain.

OFFICIAL FRAUDS.

The infection of official dishonesty spreads through every department of public service, nor is it arrested by sectional lines, but pervades the South as well as the North, and is as obvious perhaps in the collection of the cotton tax as of the whisky tax. Here, then, we have the prosecution of a Street Commissioner before the Common Council. The testimony raises the moral presumption that a contractor has been required to pay somebody a sum of money to obtain the formal certificate that his work has been accepted. And this seems to be a very common practice. The Common Council have as yet pronounced no decision in the case, but the public regard the charges as morally proven. It seems, moreover, to have been heretofore the law of office to rely rather on perquisites than salary. Some of the devices have been copied from New-York, others have the high authority of Congressional rapacity, while the practice of drawing the pay of men who appeared only on the pay-roll is possibly inherited from some inventive Paymaster of the army. But these frauds pervading the army of Federal tax-hunters and municipal employes in the South are productive of infinite mischief. A class of men become interested in American politics which will not permit the people to agree; party ascendancy involves the permanency of official pay. Hence the agitation and violence. Who can doubt but that the fear of having to muster out 20,000 cotton-tax officers and employes is one reason why that ruinous tax is not repealed? Who can deny that the Freedmen's Bureau is alone maintained through the influence of its agents, when the very freedmen desire to dispense with its interference?

Permanency in office is perhaps the best cure for these frauds, as it has been found to be in England. A man who has any business and a good character will not solicit an office the tenure of which is precarious and the salary inadequate to justify his abandoning his business. This office is eagerly accepted by the reckless adventurer who relies upon his own rapacity to make a full harvest on a short term of office. The formation of a Citizens' Association in your own City to bring defaulting officials to justice proves the evil to be very great in New-York. The undisputed assertion that the Government does not collect one-fourth of the whisky tax shows that the epidemic has spread to the West.

NEGRO JURORS.

The question of negro eligibility as jurors has come up before the Courts. The legality of a negro juror rests upon a military order. The doctrine announced by Gen. HANCOCK is, that during the interregnum the laws of the State will govern. The application of this doctrine is, that the present panels shall be purged and the names of all the colored jurors stricken off. The question will be possibly carried to the Supreme Court; but the new Constitution will decide *tout cela*, long before the Court will decide the question.

W. M. B.

VIRGINIA.

Another Night Session of the Convention—A Sharp Retort on Hunnicutt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 10, 1868.

BY GAS-LIGHT.

The Convention held another night session, and the members looked much improved by gas-light—were decidedly more peaceably disposed, quiet and tractable. They took up the Bill of Rights in Committee of the Whole, and the second section having already been angrily discussed and adopted, the balance of the bill was promptly disposed of *seriatim* and with only two amendments, one of which leaves it optional with the Legislature to fix the number of a jury in civil cases at six instead of twelve, as is the rule in New-York; the other was the addition to the section guaranteeing the liberty of the Press, the words, "and any citizen may speak, write and publish his sentiments upon all subjects, being responsible for the same." A couple of additional sections were added—the nature of one of which and its effects could not be discovered; but the other was sufficiently plain, as it was a declaration that slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, should be forever prohibited in Virginia. These were laid over and ordered to be printed, which will retard the final passage of the bill in its third reading somewhat. The Committee rose and reported—the night session closed—the white spirits and black vanished—the gas was extinguished by the janitor, and the hall which had echoed the wit of BAYNE, the invective of HUNNICUTT and the eloquence of the other successors of PATRICK HENRY, was silent as the tomb,—would that it might remain so for months to come!

BY DAYLIGHT.

This morning the members of the Convention rose much refreshed from their peaceful slumbers,—as they say of the heroines in romances,—and having "slept on it," the lamb-like HUNNICUTT, and the fierce HUNTER, made mutual explanations—which hung upon *Touchstone's* celebrated "if." Mr. HUNNICUTT said "if" he called the Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER a traitor, he was alluding to the past, and speaking in a "political" sense only—(how very Pickwickian)—and "if" Mr. HUNTER now claimed to be a Union man, and loyal, he would believe him, for he held Mr. HUNTER in the greatest esteem personally, and considered him a high-toned gentleman. In reply, Mr. HUNTER said that he had merely answered a personal attack in a personal manner—for to call R. M. T. HUNTER a traitor, was to call every man on his side of the house a traitor, because they all held the same opinions he did; but "if" the gentleman disclaimed any intention to insult the Conservative members, of course the apology would be received as satisfactory.

And here the whole matter dropped. Some very wild rumors got out about pistols being drawn in the Convention, by the Conservative members. I assure you nothing of such a disagreeable nature occurred; "but certainly for a time a row seemed imminent," and Mr. HUNNICUTT was whiter than usual—"with rage." It may teach him to be a little more civil, and to be more careful in the selection of his adjectives, and to guard against hurling the dirty epithets of "rebel" and "traitor" at gentlemen who are better and more loyal Americans than himself.

GIBSON REPLIES TO HUNNICUTT.

Mr. E. GIBSON, of Giles, a quick-witted young lawyer, with a good "gift of gab," notwithstanding a slight lisp and a Demosthenic impediment in his speech, both of which, so far from being disadvantageous, are rather pleasing—now rose to reply to HUNNICUTT's terrible speech of the day before, when he read his book through to show that he had not been a Secessionist, although he voted for the ordinance. Mr. GIBSON produced the file of the Fredericksburg *Christian Banner* for 1854, and proposed to read, as requested, the whole of a three-column editorial, written in opposition to the negroes, and against them being permitted to have an African church in that town and a preacher of their own color, and to show how unpopular his position was among the white people, because of his denunciation of the negroes, he admits in the same editorial that his subscribers are leaving him very fast. The reading commenced, and truly was it a strong article—and you may well believe that GIBSON emphasized it with *italics, small caps*, and *caps*, in a very artistic manner, addressing his comments always to Mr. HUNNICUTT's colored brethren. Under the reading HUNNICUTT was very uneasy, squirmed about in his chair, got up and walked to the door, endeavored to interrupt the reader, looked frowningly at his friends who were laughing at the points and seemed to enjoy the predicament of the "bursting bubble" quite as much as did the Conservatives. After roasting him upon his own gridiron through three mortal columns of that damning, fatal editorial, which he doubtless regrets ever having penned, and which he never would have written, had he supposed the chickens would come home to roost at so late an hour. Mr. GIBSON took from his pocket a letter from Col. BARTON, of Fredericksburgh, in which the writer stated that in January, 1861, HUNNICUTT secretly proposed to him the capture of Fortress Monroe, saying that he had matured a plan, and had secured a number of volunteers to accompany him on the expedition. Col. BARTON says he refused to have anything to do with so wild a scheme, and should have been surprised at its coming from anybody but HUNNICUTT, whose vagaries bordered on insanity. "The gentleman," said Mr. GIBSON, "admits that he voted, as I charged, for the ordinance of secession, but says he was forced to do so, as his life would have been endangered. Were the lives of the many persons who voted against secession in Fredericksburgh, in Alexandria, in Portsmouth and elsewhere endangered?" Mr. GIBSON closed the book, and simply remarked: "I have convicted the gentleman out of his own mouth of being opposed to liberty of worship among the negroes, of having voted for secession, and of having undertaken the capture of Fortress Monroe—and of all these Mr. HUNNICUTT has denied. I will merely repeat the old maxim, false in one, false in all, and leave members to form their own conclusions."

HUNNICUTT explained that at the time the article was written the negroes were under the control of Baptist reformers, and had white preachers. Mr. GIBSON replied that he had proposed in the article that they should be placed under the exclusive control and teaching of these very men, aided by a Vigilance Committee to keep them in subordination. The "little commoner" could not get out of his dilemma, and so was silent.

PREAMBLE.

The balance of the session was occupied in the discussion of the preamble, and the main point was whether the authority of Almighty God should be acknowledged in that instrument—upon which the members were pretty equally divided. It is quite likely that the Almighty will be in a position to take care of his own interests, whether the Convention favors or rejects Him. The preamble is a compendium of the history of Virginia from colonial times down, and opens by declaring that, "Whereas, GEORGE III., King of Great Britain and Ireland and Elector of Hanover," has done so and so, we therefore, &c., closing with the facts that the "Congress of the United States did authorize the rebel States to frame Constitutions; and, therefore, in pursuance thereof, we, the people in convention assembled, do ordain this Constitution for the guidance and government of their posterity," &c., &c. GIBSON desired to amend by substituting the Congress of the United States for King GEORGE, and PLATT said in that case he would substitute the people of the Confederate States, as they were the only people who had attempted to subvert the Government. GIBSON said he would withdraw his proposition. Both were made good humoredly. A substitute, simplifying the preamble, was offered and discussed; but the sense of the Convention was in favor of the report of the Committee, whose preamble, furnishes the people with a history of the time of holding and reasons for calling, each preceding Convention, thus preserving the "ancient landmarks" of the Old Dominion. The Committee rose without adopting the preamble.

The first section of the Bill of Rights was altered so as to make it the first article of the Constitution, and its declaration binding upon the people—and Mr. THOMAS offered as a section, to precede section second, a requirement that Virginia shall forever remain a State of the Union, that the people thereof are a part of the American nation, and that all attempts to dissolve or sever such nation should be resisted by the whole power of the State.

Mr. LEGGITT moved to adjourn *sine die*, but the Chair refused to put the question, and shortly after the session which killed Mr. HUNNICUTT's political aspirations was brought to a close.

KAPPA.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Religious Topics—Progress of Ritualism—Festivities in India—A Welcome to Americans—Fenianism—Christmas Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1867.

Archbishop MANNING seems to have advised the suspension of the usual midnight mass at Christmas all over England, for fear that, in the present excited state of the public mind, some No-popery mob might attack churches or congregations, and provoke a riot. It may have been prudent, but I doubt if it was necessary, because all the ritualist churches celebrated their midnight masses, or, as some prefer to say, performed their high celebrations, with extraordinary splendor. St. Albans was full. The altar and chancel blazed with lights to the very roof, and was beautified with flowers. A gorgeous procession, with banners and incense, moved through the aisles to an inspiring hymn, sung by a large and well-trained surpliced choir. The vestments of the officiating clergy were cloth of gold, heavy with rich embroidery. At the succession services on Christmas, nearly 400 persons communicated. St. Andrews, Wells-street, was very richly decorated, especially with hot-house flowers, and 490 persons communicated. All the reports show that ritualism has made a distinct advance, not only in the splendor, but the popularity of its services. Vestments, and the more ornate ceremonial, have been for the first time brought out on Christmas, in many churches.

While Ritualism is clearly advancing, the most extraordinary differences exist between the ecclesiastical dignitaries, even in the same dioceses. For example, the Archbishop of Canterbury is High Church, and at least tenderly affected toward the Ritualists, while the Dean of Canterbury is scandalously low, holding that the Church of England is no better than the Lutheran and non-conforming or dissenting sects. He says, in an article in the January number of *Good Words*, "We of the Church of England have absolutely no right to assume our form of Church government to be the only lawful one, and to look askance upon other forms, whether in England or elsewhere. We have not this right, because we distinctly proclaim, as to all things required of necessity to be believed, an appeal to Holy Scripture, and in Scripture as much or as little is found for our form as for another." He is for a new version of the Bible, the present being in many respects contrary to the original, to be made by "a commission of capable men out of all the reformed denominations." But why reformed, if one is as good as the other? He says further: "I was struck the other day with the parting word of one of the excellent American bishops who have been with us this Autumn. My friend is what is called a missionary bishop—one whose work it is to travel for months over the wilds of Arkansas and set up prayer and preaching where neither was ever heard before. He had been some days my guest, and as we walked to the train which was to take him away he said: 'I'll tell you what would do you a vast deal of good, and that's two thousand miles with me in my buggy. You here are too civilized by half. You want some good honest barbarism put into you, and you would get along a great deal better.'" But if the Dean needs barbarism, he does not lack for latitudinarianism. Here is another case of disagreeing doctors of divinity. The Archdeacon of Worcester in a late charge denounced Romish crucifixes, altars, candles and vestments. The Bishop of Worcester has, says the *Church Times*, "recently consecrated a church with a rood, our Lady under a canopy beautifully sculptured, altar-lights, altar-cross, altar-cloth of beautiful needlework, and with gorgeous banners suspended on the screen and over his chair, and rich paintings and polychrome on the walls, thus plainly showing what value he set upon his lieutenant's sapient interpretation of the law ecclesiastical."

The contest in England and Ireland for the next two or three years, between Ritualists and Anti-Ritualists and the Established Church and its enemies, will be very violent, even if there be no grave political difficulties. There is no back down with the party of movement, which is the Ritual Party. It is full of zeal and ability—as earnest as the evangelicals were formerly. Opposed to it are the "high and dry," the Low Church Protestants and an ignorant rabble stirred up by brawling fanatics. Besides these, there are of course a great number of prudent churchmen, whose sympathies incline one way or the other, but who dread the effects of such a contest. At the bottom the question is vital. It is the question of the Protestant Reformation being fought over again after three centuries. There can be no doubt that the whole body of Ritualists are tending to Rome—first to the doctrines and ceremonies of Rome, and then to the unity with Rome which the leaders of the movement so earnestly desire. The wall between Ritualism and Rome is now so thin that a very slight knock will shatter it, or a little warm zeal melt it away.

The resemblance of Ritual to Rome is now so strong that unwary papists are constantly saying their prayers by mistake in Ritualist churches, and they tell of a newly arrived Irishman who got very angry when he found he had been making his confession to an Anglican priest. As things are going on, the only way to distinguish the churches of the "Roman obedience" from those of the English disobedience, will be by their plainness of ornament and meagreness of ritual. The papist would say that the tinsel already glitters more than gold, the pastor outshines the gem. The papers, this week, have a curious illustration of the way in which the mock and real, as some irreverently describe them, are at times united. At Islington, "JAMES BARRETT HUGHES, who formerly was a member of the Romish Order of La Trappe, and then an active co-worker with Rev. J. L. LYNE ('Ignatius') in the late monastery at Norwich, where he was known as 'Brother Stanislaus,' made a public recantation of the errors of both Romanism and Ritualism, and was received into communion with the Established Church. The form of recantation used was that sanctioned by the late Archbishop of Canterbury."

In Ireland the friends and enemies of the Establishement are arraying their forces, and preparing for the last desperate struggle. The odds of numbers are tremendous. In a thousand Irish parishes, less than ten per cent. of the population belong to the Establishment. But a Central Protestant Defence Association has been formed at Dublin, and the fortress will be desperately defended. The property is worth £20,000,000 to begin with. To lower the flag after three centuries of possession and domination will be humiliating. But something must be done. There will be a very strong temptation for the Orange party to plunge Ireland into civil war, in order to prevent the action of Parliament on the Church question.

FESTIVITIES IN INDIA.

While preparing for the expected victories in Abyssinia, the British Viceroy in India has been holding a grand celebration at Lucknow. For this purpose he assembled the princes of the great Oriental Empire of 200,000,000 of the subjects of VICTORIA, Empress and Queen, who passed before him in a gorgeous procession of Eastern magnificence, a single feature of which was *four hundred* richly-comparisoned elephants! Just imagine the pomp and splendor of such a spectacle! How is it that England has been able to conquer, and is now able to hold such an Empire? Probably because England could any day, at home, form a far more powerful procession of four hundred locomotives on land, or four hundred steamships on the sea. I confess to a foolish, natural, possibly hereditary awe of a great elephant, but a steam-engine, with the power of a hundred elephants, is better. Even whales in harness, would not do the work of a first-class marine engine, which is, perhaps, the grandest triumph of human science and skill.

AMERICANS AND FENIANS.

Americans, as a *Times* leader kindly informs us, *apropos* to the reception given to Mr. DICKENS on his second visit, can bear to be criticised. They are not so thin-skinned as they were thought to be. All *true* Americans, the *Times* admits, are great and magnanimous characters, worthy of all respect and much admiration. The only bad Americans now known to exist are the Irish-Americans. These are a bad lot, with square toed boots and no conscience worth mentioning. I quote from memory, but this is the substance of a long article. True Americans will always be welcome to England, but Irish-Americans are not wanted. In fact, "no Irish need apply."

The Fenians have done something in Ireland; it is but little, but is, as far as it goes, distinctly warlike. They have captured a martello tower, or small fort on the Irish coast near Queenstown, and carried off the ammunition. These towers, built long ago in some panic about French invasion, dot the British coasts, and look at a distance like a line of Stilton cheeses set on end. They mount two old guns each; but a single shot from a modern gun would knock one of them into a cocked hat. They are occupied by the coast-guard, employed to watch for smugglers. The ammunition kept in them is not of much account. A supposed Fenian leader has been arrested at Leamington, a refreshing event for the dull and pretty town, and last night, it is said that the man who touched off the Clerkenwell barrel was taken to the lock-up at Bow-street. A witness on the last inquest says he saw a policeman standing close by the barrel when the fuse was lighted, and that he made no effort to prevent it!

While our special constables, of whom there may now be 75,000 in England, are meeting to elect officers, giving three cheers for Her Majesty, singing "God save the Queen" in full chorus, and then sallying forth to arrest the first man who looks like a Fenian, or that, if possible, more dreaded being, an Irish-American, not even in Ireland is it yet distinctly made felony to wear a green necktie. "Mr. BRACKEN, Sub-Inspector of Irish Constabulary, has been fined £1 by the Kilkenny magistrates for having, in an excess of loyal zeal, forcibly taken a green necktie off a young man named CARROLL, who was wearing it ostentatiously in Kilkenny on the day when the Fenian funeral procession was to have taken place there." But a Kilkenny magistrate may not improbably be suspected of having some slight Fenian sympathies. The quarrel is also invading the higher classes of society. We are told that "one of the most select of the social clubs of Munster is distracted by a dispute as to whether two gentlemen, members of it and magistrates, who subscribed to the fund to do honor to the memory of ALLEN, LARKIN and O'BRIEN, shall be suffered to continue in its membership. An influential party threatens to withdraw if steps be not taken to expel them."

Mr. SULLIVAN, the editor of the *Nation*, has been summoned for walking with JOHN MARTIN, in the Dublin funeral procession, which looks like a proscription of black, if not of green.

The first soldiers stationed at Whitehaven since the invasion of the port by PAUL JONES, have been sent to guard against a similar surprise by the Fenians.

HIPPOPHAGY.

The man who rode his pony into town and then had it killed and cooked by FRANCATILLI, and served up to a select party of gourmands, in "which the Church, the Bar, the Bench, physic, literature, science, the arts, the Royal and other learned societies were all represented," has been challenged to eat a plain boiled leg of an old cab horse with turnips. The best cook in Europe could make a savory dish of the skin of a rhinoceros. The enthusiastic hippophagist says he has eaten his pony's legs, and found them excellent. He distributed the rest of the carcass in old Brompton, among judges of good cat's meat, and they certify to its goodness, having made their Christmas dinners on the roast horse of Old England. He is now preparing a dinner of old horse for 150 guests, and is determined that two millions of pounds of good, nourishing food shall go to the dogs and cats no longer. A horse-tau-rant is to be opened, where you may every day get horse-tail soup, colt pie, pony cutlets, roast saddle of horse, boiled cabhorse and cabbage, and all the indelicacies of the season. The cabmen are considering whether, with such a demand as must spring up for their horses when past service, they may not be able to reduce their fare, and carry lamps, cheaply supplied with the horse oil now eaten on salads, into the bargain. If they can the Government will be relieved of one of its difficulties.

Besides, the fine horses killed in the hunting-field, and in steeple-chases, will be fair game, and can be carried home and eaten at the festive board. After a hard run they will be more tender. We have steeple-chases now in the suburbs of London. Those at Ealing, on Boxing Day, were run in a fog so dense that you could not see a horse thirty yards, which made it very interesting to the shivering spectators. The attendance was large, and the Duke of Hamilton conspicuous among the sporting aristocracy.

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.

The Christmas amusements include a new comedy by Mr. BOUCICAULT, and a dramatic version of "No Thoroughfare," in which Mr. FECHTER plays the Swiss villain *Oberheizen* so well as to carry away the sympathies of the audience from all the honest people in the play; a result on which the authors could not have calculated.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. NEWMAN HALL had a Christmas welcome home and a present of £500, collected for him in his absence. He told his friends that the good Americans had made him a Doctor of Divinity, but he proposed to be plain Mr. HALL. He also assured them that the great body of the American people were very fond of the English and loved England, as the English love America and the Americans.

The English idea of fun is now and then grim enough. Many of the children's books are simply horrid. The ever popular "Punch" throws crowds into ecstacies by beating his wife, killing his baby, fighting with the policeman and strangling Jack Ketch; a hanging is the height of fun to the lower class London boy, and the Christmas pantomime is well seasoned with brutalities. Even the scientific Polytechnic advertises "an Infantine Battle of Prague, with the screams of the wounded, and plenty of other fun."

MONADNOCK.

GEORGIA.

Address to the People by the Conservative State Convention.

The address ordered to be prepared by the Georgia Conservative State Convention, which was held in Macon in December, is published in the papers of that city, and is addressed to the people of the State and of the United States. The committee say that in discharging their important duty they have brought to the task an earnest and patriotic desire, not only to promote the welfare of their own State, but also that of the whole country. They say that since the close of the war there has been in Georgia no resistance to the Federal authorities, and that the laws of the United States are quietly obeyed, without the necessity of military power to enforce them. The people have united in an honest effort to build up their ruined fortunes, forgetting the bitterness which the struggle engendered. They have sought to evince in every possible way their desire to have Georgia restored to her constitutional relation to the Union. Terrible has been their disappointment. We quote:

"Proscription from the Union we could endure; the charge of hostility to it were tolerable; from our prostration we might rise; our poverty we might surmount if we could be left undisturbed and permitted to enjoy our inherent right of self-government." But their oppressors are unwilling to grant this, even requiring them to vote for their own degradation or to forfeit the rights of free American citizens. The address then discusses the power of Congress; criticises the military reconstruction bills: and warns the country of the innumerable evils to flow from permanent negro supremacy, which will be established when admission to the ballot-box is permitted to seven hundred thousand ignorant negroes, who can neither read nor write, who know nothing of the principles of the Constitution or of legislation, who are agrarians by instinct, and have been taught by political drill-masters that they have injuries to avenge against the white race. In conclusion the address says:—

"The duty, and the whole duty of the United States with respect to the State Government is clearly defined in the Constitution. That duty is to guarantee to every State a republican form of government; to guarantee it, not to create it; to preserve, not destroy and then reconstruct it. Can you guarantee what does not exist? The very idea of guaranteeing a government implies, necessarily, the preexistence of the government. And this is precisely the duty which the United States owe to each State—to support and uphold the Government with which each State started in the Union, whether that start was made at the beginning or at a later period of our history. Whenever the start was made, each State started in the Union with a republican form of government. This is certainly true of Georgia and all the original thirteen; and the admission of other States, at subsequent periods, was a confession by the Government, which it is estopped from denying, that they, too, were Republican. The government, therefore, with which a State started in the Union is the government which the United States is obliged to uphold. It may be modified in the legitimate way—that is, by the people of the State, but always under the limitation that it must remain Republican, in form. And since the failure of secession and the decision by the sword, that secession was a nullity, as a question of practice, it would seem that each State is bound to preserve its original relation to the Union, as well as to have a republican form of government. When there is a breach of either of these limitations, the thread of legality or constitutionality is dropped. All that may come afterward is on an illegal basis and void. Such is the inevitable conclusion, viewing the subject from the Northern standpoint. What, then, is the remedy? Is it for Congress to step in and construct a new government? We have already shown that they have no such power. But the remedy is to go back and pick up the thread of legality right where it was dropped; or, in other words, restore the Government which was wrongfully displaced. It was not destroyed by secession, assuming secession to be void; its functions were suspended only; its offices were vacated, but not extinguished. Hence it follows that as soon as the disturbing cause (which was secession and its results) was removed, the legitimate Constitutions of the States, which were in force at the time of secession, stood in their original vigor, and the offices of their governments should have been immediately filled by the proper constituency. This doctrine of maintaining the succession of legality in the State Governments is precisely what was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of DORR's rebellion, in Rhode Island. The duty belongs not to Congress alone, nor to the President alone, nor to the Federal Judiciary alone, but to all of them, each acting in its appropriate sphere—it belongs to the United States. All of the powers of the United States stand pledged to its performance—the duty of maintaining the State Government with which each State entered the Union, with such modifications as it may have achieved by the free and voluntary action of its people, consistently with the Constitution of the United States. Whenever there is a breach of the limitation imposed by the Constitution of the United States, everything thereafter, too, becomes illegal and void. The remedy, therefore, is a remission back to the interrupted legal status. Now the late war has decided, as a question of fact, that secession broke the thread of constitutional relation between the seceding States and the United States, and that the State governments founded on secession were illegal and void, and fell with the Confederate cause. These fabrics have thus fallen; the people of the States, as a logical necessity, are remitted back to their constitutions and governments which existed at the time of secession. All that was necessary—all that the United States, under the Federal Constitution had the right to do—(and that they were bound to do)—was to restore those governments and constitutions, back to the people. This was their solemn constitutional obligation. If it had been promptly recognized and performed, the Union would have been immediately harmonized and all political disturbances settled. The remedy, therefore, for present ills and the only preventive of utter future ruin is, for each department, in its appropriate sphere, and all the departments combined—constituting the Government of the United States—to return, in good faith, to the Constitution. That instrument guarantees the equality of the States in rights and dignity, and recognizes the fundamental principle, that each, for itself, shall confer and define State citizenship, and prescribe the qualification for exercising the elective franchise and holding office.

In making this earnest protest against being placed, by force, under negro dominion, we disavow all feeling of resentment toward that unfortunate race. As we are destined to live together, we desire harmony and friendship between them and ourselves; as they are made the dupes of unscrupulous partisans and designing adventurers, we pity them; as they are ignorant, dependant and helpless, it is our purpose to protect them in the enjoyment of all the rights of person and property to which their freedom entitles them.

Conservative men of Georgia. Awaken to a proper sense of your danger! Organize for self-protection and ceaseless opposition to the direful rule of negro supremacy, which is sought to be enforced upon us and our children in defiance of the Constitution, and in contempt of the civilization of the age and the opinions of mankind.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE NORTH: Within the last few months, the question of negro suffrage has been before you at the ballot-box. In a voice not to be misunderstood you have decided against it. You decided voluntarily. It has been decided for us, against our will and against our convictions of what is compatible with good government and the Constitution of the United States; and decided by those who do not expect to live under the State Governments they propose to establish by force. You decided against it, although the number of negroes among you was too small to constitute a considerable much less a controlling element in politics. It is ordained by our oppressors that we shall have it, notwithstanding that it will lead to negro supremacy over us. We are powerless; you are potent to forbid the outrage. Will you stand aloof and calmly see us subjected to this damning wrong; and that, too, when it will imperil the Republic and spread baleful disaster over every interest?

Renewing our pledges of unsullied honor and our tender of frank and manly obedience to the Constitution, we appeal to you, in the name of the Conservative people of our State, to unite together in the patriotic effort to restore and perpetuate constitutional government. Your recent elections encourage our hopes and challenge our gratitude. May truth, justice and right, "terrible as an army with banners," gathering strength in every conflict, march on, "conquering and to conquer," until its friends, rescuing it from the grasp of centralism, shall restore, to its appropriate supremacy, the Constitution of the United States, so that Georgia, together with her sisters in oppression, shall enjoy the same protection which its honest enforcement would give to every State in the Union.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
ABSALOM H. CHAPPELL,
BENJ. H. HILL,
WARREN AIKIN,
T. L. GUERRY.

JANUARY 3, 1868.

The *Planters' Banner*, published in the parish in which Judge JOSHUA BAKER, the new Governor of Louisiana resides, says: "The Judge is a Napoleon in business matters, understands the levee question thoroughly, is a Kentuckian by birth, has had forty years' experience in Louisiana as a sugar-planter, lawyer, judge, builder of steamboats, levee contractor, and business man generally, and has been eminently successful without swindling the Government, or swindling anybody. And the Judge has always been at heart a straight-out Union man, before the war, during the war, and since the war, but never a Radical. He will work in complete harmony with all such men as Gen. HANCOCK and President JOHNSON. He will help Gen. HANCOCK win over the real rebels of the State, while such men as WELLS, SHERIDAN, MOWER and BROWNLOW make rebels of Union men."

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. POMEROY presented the petition of JESSIE BENTON FREMONT, of New-York, praying that certain property in San Francisco, California, taken possession of by the Government, may be restored to her, stating that she had resided on this property until 1861, when she joined her husband, then in the army, renting the property to the Surveyor-General of California, who retained possession until 1863, when the military authorities took possession of it, and have retained it since. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from D. H. MCDONALD, asking to be paid salary for acting as United States Consul at Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, from January to June, 1863. Referred.

Also resolutions in the nature of a petition adopted at meetings of colored citizens of Fulton County, Ga., and a petition from Randolph County, Ga., setting forth the oppressions to which they are subjected, and their miserable condition, and praying for relief. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MORTON presented several petitions from mechanics and working men of Washington, New-York and Tennessee, praying for an Eight Hour Labor Law.

Mr. VAN WINKLE presented a petition of citizens of Parkersburgh, W. Va., for interposition of the United States Government in behalf of persons held for trial as Fenians.

VALIDITY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution that

Whereas, The amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, known as Article Fourteenth, has already been adopted by the Legislatures of twenty-two States, (reciting their names;) and

Whereas, By the Constitution an amendment duly proposed and ratified by three-fourths of the States, is declared valid; therefore,

Resolved, That said amendment having received the requisite ratification, is valid to all intents and purposes.

He said it seemed important that the country should know whether that article is valid as a part of the Constitution or not. He thought there was no question of its validity, and he hoped Congress would declare so without delay; that it was their duty rather than that of any other branch of the Government. It had been the custom heretofore for the Secretary of State to certify the ratification. In his opinion it came properly within the cognizance of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

PAY OF RETIRED NAVY OFFICERS.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to suspend, until further action of Congress, all payments to officers of the Navy on the retired and reserved lists, promoted under the act of March, 1867, except such as they were entitled to at the time they were placed thereon and at the time of the passage of said act. The resolution was adopted.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. DOOLITTLE gave notice that when Mr. MORTON's resolution to invalidate the existing Governments in the Southern States was again called up, he would have to amend by instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, in any bill for reconstruction reported by them, to insert the proviso that in any election of officers or for the ratification of the Constitution, persons voting must be possessed of one of these three qualifications:

First, Have served in the army one year or more; second, have sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States and subscribe his name, and third, be possessed of freehold property to the amount of $250.

The proposed amendment, which is substantially the resolution heretofore offered by him, was ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

The bill to amend the act relating to the formation of corporations in the District of Columbia was taken up and debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when the President announced the special order, but on motion of Mr. HOWARD the Senate went into Executive Session, and when the doors were opened again adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented the acts of the Territorial Legislature of Arizona. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

DEBATING DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, for general debate on the President's Annual Message.

THE AFRICAN RACE.

Mr. BALDWIN took the floor, and proceeded to reply to the speech of Mr. BROOKS of last week, and to combat the arguments of Mr. BROOKS as to the natural inferiority of the African race. He declared that the spirit of that speech was unworthy of any man laying claim to an elevated civilization. The policy which should be pursued to that race was a question which should engage the attention of all wise and good men, and it was unphilosophical and wicked to disturb that question by the influence of partisan prejudice or partisan ambition.

FINANCES.

Mr. BARNES addressed the Committee on the question of the national finances. He said that the circulating medium of this country was not over two or three per cent. of the assessed value of its property. The total transactions of the seventy-one banks in New-York for the week ending Dec. 14, 1867, amounted to $432,724,248; which were all accomplished with only $12,548,000 in money, and this was in a prompt community, with cash habits. It was impossible that so immense a weight, suspended upon so delicate and sensitive a pendulum, should not vibrate with great irregularity; wild chimeras were now filling the public mind and seeking expression in the legislation of the nation. Such, particularly, were the theories set forth in the bill recently introduced in the Senate by Senator MORRILL, of Vermont; a bill bearing upon its face evidence of the very best intentions, but inwardly full of practical absurdities which, if undertaken to be put into effect, would involve the question of the repudiation of the national debt and the financial ruin of this generation of men. That bill undertook to legislate a return to specie payments, hinged upon the fatal error that Congress could directly and independently legislate as to when that period should occur, still preserving the best interests of the country. He asserted, and would prove, that Congress could not independently and alone—or as a primary and single act, fix any day—be it near or remote; be it this year, or fifty years hence, when the country could return to the specie standard. He asserted that so long as Government bonds underlie the circulating medium as at present, and so long as these bonds will not sell for 18 per cent. more in gold than their present price, the country can never return to specie payment. The House could imagine what, if gold and legal tenders were equal to-day, would be the fate of $300,000,000 of National Bank bills, which were issued upon $338,000,000 par value of bonds. The market price of these bonds was 72; or total valuation of $244,000,000. Here was an immediate deficit of $56,000,000, not counting the further depreciation to follow liquidation under such favorable circumstances. Would not every dollar of these bills be presented for gold as rapidly as messengers could carry them to the places of redemption? Would not the answers to these demands be a crash that would pull down the pillars of the State in ruins? The legislation and efforts of Congress should be directed to enhancing the value of the bonds. When American bonds advanced to the same relative price with English Consols, and with the Moorish and New-Zealand bonds, the country should have arrived at the happy state when it could not only pay, but demand specie for its obligations. He fully appreciated the grinding tax which a depreciated currency placed upon labor, the natural injustice of paying a bondholder in gold, which we could sell at forty-two cents premium, while the needy mechanic had to receive a depreciated bill on which he had to submit to a heavy discount when he purchased anything. Things, however, should be accepted as they were, and not as the country would have them. They had been told that a national debt was a national blessing, but that fallacy was now understood. They had been told that the National Banks were the sustainers of the national credit. He thought they would yet be made to see their error upon that point. He then proceeded to consider the national finances, confining himself to three points: First, the amount of currency; second, the relation of the National Banks to specie payments; and, third, how to overcome existing obstacles to that end. The debt was now one thousand millions of dollars more than it would have been if specie payments had not been suspended, and the duty of Congress was to repair the damages already done. New-York might be taken as a representative city of the United States, and he would take the average business of that city for the past eleven years. The business of the country last year was four times in excess of that done in the great speculating year of 1857, six times in excess of 1858, and five times greater than in 1861. It reached the exact point in 1862 which it occupied in 1856. In 1863 it increased over one hundred per cent., and in 1864 nearly seventy per cent.; in 1865, ten per cent.; in 1866, ten per cent.; and in 1867 there had been a slight falling off. He admitted that an irredeemable paper currency was a great evil, but he denied that there was too much circulation, and that until it was contracted the specie standard could not be restored. Values and business had now accommodated themselves to the new state of things. In fact, a great and damaging reaction had already taken place. Fortunes had been sunk, and widespread suffering now prevailed, from the effort to discount the action of the Government. In 1860 the country had $500,000,000 of currency to perform less than one-fourth of the service which was now due. It had now $700,000,000 of currency only to do four times the amount of business.

But within the past sixteen months $100,000,000 had been returned, or one-eighth of the circulating medium. Values had sunken in proportion, and speculation, as well as a large per centage of legitimate business, was dead. They had $21,000,000,000 of property, all represented by $160,000,000 of circulating medium, or 3 per cent. of money to 97 per cent. of confidence and credit. The General Government owed $2,639,000,000; the States owed $373,000,000; the towns, cities and municipalities, he calculated at $1,000,000,000; the debts of railroads, canals and corporations at $1,000,000,000, and of merchants, manufacturers and individuals, to each other, at $200,000,000. There was a total indebtedness of $6,211,000,000. To contract the currency another hundred millions would lessen the value of property $3,000,000,000, and leave the debts unaffected. To contract $300,000,000 would extinguish the value of the property of the country one half, and yet the debts remain as before. That was the reason why when they had committed the error of undue expansion they could not retract as they had expanded. Further contraction, he repeated, was unnecessary, was inexpedient, was ruinous, and the country should wait for natural causes and for legislation to develop and quicken the industries of the people and thus bring about a restoration to the specie standard. Another reason why contraction should cease was the large amount of the debt which had been suddenly created, and the bonds of which cost the holders but a small price, and which could at any day be turned back upon the country at a profit to the holders. Every one per cent. decline in gold here was one per cent. profit added to the several hundred millions of these bonds held abroad. The country desired no more expansion, to be followed by a cry for contraction. It had already sustained the losses on one shrinkage—let them not repeat the unnecessary torture—let the currency rest in amount where it is at present. If it were fifty millions more or less he should say the same thing. Stability, more than amount, was the requirement of commerce. Let Congress give the country a fixed policy, some certain basis upon which merchants, manufacturers, planters and business men could rely. Low prices did not tempt the buyers. Manufactories were running on half time, or not at all. They refused to take the farmers' wools at prices lower than had been known for fifty years. Merchants bought from hand to mouth only. The money ordinarily engaged in legitimate business was at present based upon call at low rates, and again reloaned to those who "bulled" gold and speculated in stocks. By fixing the standard this money would again return to its proper channels. It would again harness the water-power and put the spindles in motion. It would give employment to the needy and bread to the hungry. It would create a rapid interchange of commodities, and lighten the burden of taxation. It would enhance the value of our bonds, and remove one of the props from the gold market. If a law were passed designating the day when the Government and banking institutions should be compelled to pay gold, one universal scramble for gold would commence which would sacrifice everything and everybody to that one object. Another insurmountable obstacle to specie payments was the position of the so-called National Banks. The interest of these banks was adverse to a resumption of specie payments. He cared not what Presidents and Cashiers should say they were individually willing to do. Their dividends and profits would be reduced when they were compelled to deal in coin, and, like other men, they would defend their interests. On $100,000 worth of bonds they drew at present, and the people paid, $6,000 gold interest. They sold this gold for, say, 40 per cent. premium, which was $2,400 added to every $6,000 received from that source. The owners of these institutions realized that the extraordinary powers possessed by them, and only obtained by an admixture of a large show of patriotism with a very little cash in a time of national distress, would be lost as soon as the country was again upon a foundation of equality and strength. From October, 1864, to October, 1867, these institutions had made annually from ten to twenty per cent. dividends; built marble palaces in every city, paid for the most valuable corner lots, and yet had accumulated a sinking fund of $64,685,301—an extra dividend upon their whole capital. The political power of the country was gravitating into the hands of 1,650 banks; they could to-day spend $50,000,000 in printing papers, in suborning public sentiment and in corrupting legislatures, to carry through and perpetuate their schemes. They held as a vice the political support of their customers. It was within their power to ruin and to turn upon the empty curbstone those who would not defend their measures. That was not all they were doing or could do. They lay directly across the door to specie payment, which could never be reached until their franchises were changed. Although national in name, they were not so in reality. They were unequally distributed as to locality; they did not protect depositors, and in ordinary times they could not protect bill-holders, although under the fostering hands of the Government and so recently born to life. Ten of these institutions had failed, and the Comptroller of the Currency congratulated the country that the total loss to the public would be only about $1,000,000. This was under circumstances unfavorable to test the true principles involved. The amounts were small and the times were not pressing upon the value of securities. The House knew that the National Banks had not paid depositors. It would be seen if they could always pay bill-holders. He would ask what measures were requisite to remedy the existing financial difficulties. The first was the restoration of the Union. In the course now being pursued toward the Southern States bondholders saw the seeds of chronic decay. The political reconstruction of those States would have supplied them not only with the products of superior crops, but also with immigration, capital and credit. This alone would have reduced the premium on gold for the past two years fully one-half, which would have been 15 per cent. on the revenues of the Government for two years, say $1,000,000,000. There then was a direct loss of $150,000,000, besides the loss to the people in their mutual exchanges. For the purpose of giving his views practical effect, and also that the House should show the country what it could rely upon, he gave notice that on the first opportunity he should present in due form the following resolution:

Whereas, The interests of this nation demand as early a return to the specie standard of the world as can be consistently done; and

Whereas, Among the principal reasons now retarding that desirable end are the following:

First—Instability in the amount of currency furnished the public,

Second—The low price of United States bonds affecting a portion of the currency, and

Third—The inadequate security furnished by the National Banks; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be and is hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of fixing the currency at its present nominal amount for a period of years, and also how the franchises of the National Banks can be so changed as to furnish the bill holders ample security, when the resumption of specie payments shall occur, or how the bills of the said National Banks may be converted into legal tenders, with other recommendations thereto pertaining, and report by bill or otherwise.

THE LAW OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. WARD addressed the Committee, arguing against the legal position assumed by the minority of the Judiciary Committee in reference to the law of impeachment. Referring to the general subject, he declared that the President was obstructing the execution of the law. Under the fear of impeachment, the President had appointed true men as commanders in the South; but when that fear vanished he snubbed GRANT, removed STANTON, sought to disgrace the dauntless SHERIDAN, struck the epaulettes from the hobbling SICKLES, and brought ORD and POPE to the same fate. If the President wearied the people into the adoption of his policy, and if all the fruits of the war were lost, members who voted against impeachment would have only themselves to blame. Referring to the speech of Mr. BROOKS on the inferiority of the negro race, he said that that gentleman had told the House of the curls in the negroes' hair, the thickness of his lips, the size of his nose, the shape of his jaw, and had even got down into the dust and measured the length of his heel. He had made no objection on the ground of color, as there were many colors among men; but the distinction seemed to be one of heels. If that was to be the standard of suffrage, his colleague should be appointed a committee to adjust a scale of rights on that basis. But the blacks had the suffrage now, and would not surrender it. Woe to the man or party that sought to wrest it from them. He appealed to the Opposition to rise above the mere party level and aid the Republicans in restoring peace to the country. The South was starving; hundreds of thousands of Northern laborers were out of work; business was dull, capital timid and finances disordered. Sound reconstruction was needed at once. On it all other questions hinged. With that accomplished the work of lessening the public burdens and bringing back a speedy return to specie payment would be easy.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. KERR next addressed the Committee, and proceeded to discuss the principles involved in the question of American citizenship, which was now justly agitating the public mind. It might become the duty of Congress to make some authoritative and explicit declaration on the subject. Every nation, being the equal of every other nation, and having the absolute and unquestioned control of its own domestic policy, had necessarily the right to regulate the principles on which its citizenship might be acquired or lost. The right of expatriation was an original God-given right, and was that in which the American nation had its birth. When American citizenship was once conferred no other nation had a right to question its completeness. If aliens did not, when naturalized, become divested of all other allegiance, then the absurdity would follow that such persons owed a two-fold allegiance. He was, however, unfortunately compelled to confess that the practice of the Government and the writings of American publicists had not been in harmony with his opinion; for even Chancellor KENT had laid down the dictum that an American citizen had no right to expatiate himself and become the subject or citizen of another country. This, however, he attributed to the too great respect evinced in the United States for English jurisprudence. Still, he did not mean to assert that if certain duties and obligations became, by the laws of a country, attached to an individual, that individual did not by expatriation discharge himself of them; but when persons innocent of crime, and free from allegations, come to the United States and were admitted to citizenship, it was cowardly in the nation, when they returned to the country of their nativity, to suffer them to be denied those rights which were accorded to the citizens or subjects of other nations. It became the country, not by the vain ceremony of a law of Congress to make good to naturalized citizens the rights guaranteed to them, but it was the duty of Congress to put into the hands of the Executive the power necessary to vindicate those rights. Let this be done, and Great Britain, and every other nation, even if not conceding the principle, would at least concede the power of the United States, and would cease to attempt those outrages on American citizens which had lately aroused not only the Ameraican people but the friends of the country all over the earth. This should be done not as a threat, but with dignity, with firmness, with vehemence, and await the results in the subsequent practice of nations.

The Committee then rose.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. PILE, referring to the remarks of his on Thursday affecting the reputation of Dr. FOWLER in connection with Government contracts in St. Louis, said he had since been assured by Mr. FOWLER that he had withdrawn from the firm before the majority of the frauds had been perpetrated, and that he was not responsible for them. He deemed it just to that gentleman to make the statement in the House.

The House at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The Sexton's Tale, and other Poems*. By THEODORE TILTON. (New-York: SHELDON & Co.) A clergyman once, so runs the story, was interrupted in his sermon by an old gentleman sitting before him, who on recognizing a familiar passage ejaculated "that's SOUTH!" A few minutes later he was heard to mutter "that's TAYLOR!" And this continued until the mortified and angry plagiarist, leaning over the edge of the pulpit, exclaimed, "Shut up, you impertinent rascal!" "That's his own!" was the quiet response. So the reader of Mr. TILTON's poems says to himself, running his eye from page to page, "that's TENNYSON," or "that's BROWNING," or LONGFELLOW, or WHITTIER, as the case may be; but on coming to the touching rhymes addressed to a fly, he involuntarily exclaims, "that's his own!" In his poems for children alone Mr. TILTON seems to be entirely original, and is certainly charming. Few poets can write prettier nonsense for little readers; and were he to meet with the full reward he merits, he would be crowned Laureate of Lilliput. The poem in question is too long to be quoted entire, but we cannot resist the temptation to give our readers a few lines from it. Here is the first stanza:

Baby bye,
Here's a fly:
Let us watch him, you and I.
How he crawls
Up the walls—
Yet he never falls!
I believe, with those six legs,
You and I could walk on eggs!
There he goes,
On his toes,
Tickling baby's nose!

Mr. TILTON does his best to follow his own injunction; he watches the fly, and describes it and its habits with the minuteness of a naturalist and the enthusiasm of a poet—noting the spots of red in its head, the rainbows on its wings, its black and brown gown, which, we are informed, he can "wear upside down," (we fear this statement is a bit of fancy, put in for the sake of getting a nice pat rhyme for brown and gown,) and so on. While exhibiting its airs and graces for the benefit of Mr. TILTON and "Baby Bye," the vain and heedless creature tumbles into baby's milk, and the sensitive poet clasps his hands and in a fine mimic frenzy cries out:

Fie, oh fie!
Foolish fly!
How will he get dry?

Of course, Mr. TILTON asks this question only to excite our interest and concern, for he knows perfectly well How the Fly Will get dry. (We trust the reader will excuse this involuntary lapse into rhyme: we have the poem open before us, and the very sight of Mr. TILTON's felicities of verse is contagious.) Accordingly, in the very next verse he proceeds to relieve our anxieties for his *protégé:*

All wet flies
Twist their thighs:
So they wipe their heads and eyes.

The description is rather obscure, but the result appears to be satisfactory. The poet continues:

Cats, you know,
Wash just so:
Then their whiskers grow.
Flies have hair too short to comb!
Flies go barehead out from home!
But the Gnat
Wears a hat:
Do you laugh at that?

If "Baby Bye" doesn't "laugh at that," it must be a very unappreciative baby. Who could help laughing at the idea that the Gnat Wears a hat! Mr. TILTON concludes the poem with a sage piece of advice:

Flies can see
More than we—
So how bright their eyes must be!
Little Fly,
Mind your eye—
Spiders are near by!
Now a secret let me tell:
Spiders will not treat you well!
So I say
Heed your way!
Little Fly, good day!

We have dwelt at some length on this poem, because it is really the best thing in the book, and very pretty of its kind. Nor can there be any doubt as to its originality. BROWNING, LONGFELLOW, TENNYSON and others (whatever claim they may have upon the more serious verses in Mr. TILTON's book) will never dispute with him the authorship of this. Of course, we do not mean to say or insinuate that Mr. TILTON ever descends to the vulgar dishonesty of direct plagiarism; but no reader who is at all familiar with modern English poetry can fail to perceive that his verses are merely echoes caught from other bards. His thoughts are not original with him; they pass through his mind as sunbeams pass through water, but do not originate there. His "frenzy" is not the poet's own. COWLEY claimed SPENSER as his poetical father; Mr. TILTON might claim a very numerous parentage. It is, indeed, difficult to trace his poetical genealogy with precision. Now he resembles one poet, now another, now still a third; and there are times when it is impossible to tell whom he is or isn't like. This, indeed, is the chief obstacle in the way of our enjoyment of his poetical productions. If we could forget all that we have ever read of Mrs. BROWNING, TENNYSON and others, we should like Mr. TILTON's verses very much. He writes earnestly, and with a purpose, and often with genuine feeling. He has also, it must be allowed, a fine ear for rhythm. His verses are often sweet and graceful, often strong and sonorous, and occasionally glow with a fervor resembling that of real poetic fire. But the reader is continually perplexed by resemblances to favorite passages in other poets,—resemblances which may be, and probably are, accidental, but which are frequent enough to lead us to the conclusion stated above, that his inspiration is derived from books instead of original sources in his own mind. The origin of almost everything he has written can be traced in the works of his favorite authors, and hence though he may achieve a temporary popularity, he cannot hope for a high or permanent position in the ranks of American poets.

—*The Hermitage and Other Poems*. By EDWARD ROWLAND SILL. (New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.) We have to include Mr. SILL in the same complaint we make against Mr. TILTON. His verses are pleasant enough to read; they are easy, fluent, correct, and all that, and reveal a good deal of feeling; still, they constantly remind us of what we have read before. Well enough as studies, well enough as occasional contributions to magazines, they have no permanent value as a contribution to English literature. We wish our young poets would restrain their desire to rush into print. Their mature judgment would probably save them many mortifications, and at the same time greatly relieve the reading public. Sir WALTER SCOTT's advice to a young poet, to keep back his gushing rhymes till he was forty, and then burn them, might be followed to the mutual advantage of poet and public by nine-tenths of the people who write verses.

—*The Physiology of Man*. By Dr. AUSTIN FLINT. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) It was of course to be expected that when so distinguished a physiological chemist and pathologist as Dr. AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., proposed to make public, in book form, his studies upon physiological science as applied to the human body, the result would be the addition of a new authority to the few American ones upon that subject. The first part of the *Physiology of Man* was published a year and more ago; the volume we now notice is the second of the series, and treats of Alimentation, Digestion and Absorption. When the whole plan is carried out as the author designs, these volumes will form one of the most important contributions to physiological science yet produced in America. To those who are familiar with Dr. FLINT's lectures as professor of physiology and microscopy in the Bellevue Hospital College, we need say nothing regarding the standard character of this series of treatises. With the exception of one or two names, such as that of DALTON, no American physiologist has a higher reputation than Dr. FLINT, or a career more full of promise. Dr. FLINT, in addition, is one of the few men in his profession who have leisure and inclination to follow closely the rapid and ceaseless experiments and quests in physiological science now making in France and elsewhere in Europe. We find in the works now in course of publication full and frequent reference, not only to the best current European literature of physiology, but to the more recent researches and experiments. From the extent of the author's investigations into the best theory and practice of the present day the world over, and the candor and good judgment which he brings to bear upon the discussion of each subject, we are justified in regarding his treatises as standard and authoritative, so far as in this disputed subject authority is admissible. In the first volume of the present series the main subjects discussed were the Blood, Circulation and Respiration; in the volume we now notice the author passes to Alimentation, Digestion, Absorption and Lymph and Chyle. Succeeding volumes will treat of Secretion and Excretion, Nutrition, Movements, &c., the Nervous System and Generation—thus filling out the whole round of physiological science as applied to man. Meanwhile, each volume is obviously complete in its range of subjects. Especial praise should be given to the conscientious manner in which the work has evidently been done in this book, no authorities being taken at second-hand, and recorded experiments being, as far as possible, repeated for the sake of verification and of accuracy in the description of them.

Dr. FLINT tells us that his most important original observations have been upon the excretion of cholesterine in the bile, and its transformation into stercorine in its passage through the intestinal canal. This study being in a part of physiological science which, as his professional brethren know, is to some extent a specialty with Dr. FLINT, his additional views will be looked for with interest when the subject comes to be treated more fully in a subsequent volume.

—*The Diamond Edition of Dickens*. TICKNOR & FIELDS have just issued the last volume of this beautiful edition of DICKENS' works. It contains several "Uncommercial Traveler" papers, not included in any other American edition; a number of Christmas Tales—contributions to the annual Christmas stories—especially collected and revised for this edition by Mr. DICKENS himself; a complete index of characters introduced in Mr. DICKENS' novels, and a synopsis of the principal incidents prepared for this edition. The three editions published by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS—the *Charles Dickens*, the *Illustrated Library* and the *Diamond*—are the only authorized American editions of Mr. DICKENS' works. They are deservedly popular on account of the neatness and clearness of their typography and the value of the illustrations.

—*Histoire d'une Bouchée de Pain*. Par JEAN MACÉ. (New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT, and F. W. CHRISTERN.) This is a very neat and convenient edition of MACÉ's little work, prepared for students of French. It has a full French and English vocabulary, and a list of idiomatic expressions with appropriate renderings. This and C. J. DELILE's *Condensed French Instruction Book*, published by the same firm, furnish learners of the French language with a convenient and practical apparatus for the study. The same firm also publish, for more advanced scholars, two excellent reading books—*La Litérature Francaise Contemporaine*, and *La Litérature Francaise Classique*. These works belong to the admirable educational series published by LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

—*Nathan the Wise*. A Dramatic Poem, by GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING. Translated by ELLEN FROTHINGHAM. (New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.) LESSING's greatest dramatic poem has been translated into English before, but never so faithfully and poetically as by Miss FROTHINGHAM. This lady has indeed succeeded admirably in a most difficult undertaking. She gives us in English LESSING's meaning, with much of LESSING's spirit and manner. The translation is preceded by a good sketch of LESSING's life and character, and followed by a condensation of KUNO FISCHER's excellent essay on the original poem. LEYPOLDT & HOLT publish the book in very neat style.

—*The Evidences of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century*. By Rev. ALBERT BARNES. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) The reputation of Rev. ALBERT BARNES, as the author of the well-known practical and exegetical *Notes* on various parts of the Scriptures, gives to his present work increased interest. Since PALEY's day it has seemed hardly necessary to go over the ground which that famous writer traversed. But the novelty of view which the present work claims is that derived from its discussion of the objections to the verity of Christianity in our day. It deals with the question as presented, not at the outset, but in the Nineteenth Century. The chain of argument in the book is somewhat marred by its having been originally written as a course of lectures for the Union Theological Seminary. Perhaps, however, some compensation is gained for the general reader by the more popular and flowing style which results, and the sharp division of the subject into parts.

—*A Parting Word*. By NEWMAN HALL. (New-York: SHELDON & Co.) We entertain very great respect for Rev. NEWMAN HALL, and value highly his eminent services to this country during the rebellion; but we cannot say that we admire his style of preaching. However effective it may be in England, it is far below the standard of the American pulpit. The little volume in which he takes leave of America, is merely a string of changes on the word "now." "Repent *now*," "*now* is the accepted time," "prepare for the Judgment *now*," seek salvation *now*," &c. In order to add force to his exhortations, the Doctor prints the word in a great variety of styles—using italics, capitals, exclamation points, &c., with a frequency that soon becomes tiresome. This sort of typographical emphasis is generally the sign of feeble thought.

—*Morning-Glories, and Other Stories*. By L. M. ALCOTT. Illustrated. (Boston: HORACE B. FULLER.) This is one of the most charming books for little readers we have met with in a long time. The stories are told in easy, pleasant style, the moral not too obtrusively apparent, and the illustrations are exceedingly spirited and graceful.

—*A Broadway Idyll*. (New-York: M. DOOLADY.) An anonymous person, with strong Southern proclivities, takes his or her stand on LOEW's Bridge, and poetizes, after a fashion, on the crowds that pass to and fro beneath that structure. The idea is not very striking, nor is it very felicitously carried out.

—*The Fables of La Fontaine*. Illustrated by GUSTAVE DORÉ. (New-York: WALTER LOW.) Part 7 of the English reprint of this elegant work, just received in this country, contains three full-page illustrations—"The Cat and the Old Rat," "The Lion in Love," and "The Shepherd and the Sea."

—*Doré's Illustrations to the Bible*. Part 22 of this celebrated work, received in this city by Mr. WALTER LOW, contains the magnificent picture of the Cedars of Lebanon, and three other full-page illustrations.

—*Newman Hall in America*. (New-York: New-York News Company.) This little volume includes Rev. NEWMAN HALL's lectures on temperance and missions to the masses, an oration on Christian Liberty, and an account of his reception by the New-York Union League Club. Reported by Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON. The volume is neatly printed.

—*Cassell's Illustrated Magazine*. Part 9 of this popular periodical, containing a large amount of interesting reading matter, and profusely illustrated, has been received here by Mr. WALTER LOW.

—*Poems of Childhood*. By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. (New-York: JAMES MILLER.) This is a very beautiful volume. The selections have been made with good taste, and the illustrations by HENNESSY and THWAITES are excellent and well engraved.

—*The Waverly Novels*. TICKNOR & FIELDS have just added *The Antiquary and The Monastery* to their very elegant Library Edition of SCOTT's novels. Each volume contains two fine steel engravings. The clear type and convenient size of this edition ensure its popularity with the reading public.

—*A New Work by Henry Ward Beecher*.—Among the enterprises of the present year is a new publishing-house, that of J. B. FORD & Co. The senior partner of this concern has been for many years in the trade, having, for the past eleven years, been manager of the subscription department for the APPLETONS. As the new house propose to publish chiefly on the subscription plan, they are evidently starting with fair prospects. The work which they will first issue is a *Life of Christ*, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER; and it would be hard to find in this country a man better fit, in all senses, to undertake the writing of such a book. It is already under way, as may be seen from the annexed letter from Mr. BEECHER to his publishers; and, as it is to be issued in parts, we may soon look for the regular announcement of it:

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1868.

J. B. Ford & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I am at work upon the *Life of Christ*, with all diligence, and shall press forward as fast as other engagements will permit. I have long contemplated this labor of love, and I rejoice that I am permitted to begin it under such favorable auspices.

The materials are abundant. The difficulty lies in selection. The last thirty years have brought to the consideration of this subject more learning and eloquence than were ever directed, within the same space of time, to one subject. Our local knowledge, too, has been vastly augmented by the scientific topographical explorations of the Holy Land.

At a time when a chill mist of doubt is rising over all the Sacred Records, from an excessive addiction to material science, it would seem that good service might be rendered to religion by reasserting, in language and by methods congenial to the wants of modern thought, the Divinity of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

PERIODICALS.

—*The American Athenæum* is the name of a new literary paper published in this City. It presents a very neat appearance. In the first number the editor argues against an international copyright law on the ground that "It would be the many who must lose while the few authors were protected," and he urges the public to resist any monopoly which will give older nations, with cheaper systems of labor, any advantages over our own country,"—a line of argument which is absurd as well as immoral.

—*The Sabbath at Home* is a monthly of 64 pages commenced one year ago by the American Tract Society, Boston. As its name and origin indicate, it is composed entirely of religious reading for the family circle, and meets a want much felt among strict observers of the Sabbath at home, while its varied and entertaining contents, brilliant covers and illustrations, are adapted to secure a welcome from the younger members of such families.

—*The American Publisher and Bookseller*. (New-York: R. CATHCART & Co.) The January number of this valuable publication shows a very considerable advance over the first. It is carefully made up, and contains, besides the book-notices, several interesting articles on subjects relating to literature and art.

—*Littell's Living Age*, for the week ending Jan. 11, contains the usual variety of interesting matter. The next number will contain Mr. LOWE's celebrated speech at Edinburgh, upon Classical Education as competing with Modern Languages and Sciences.

—*Merry's Museum*. A new series of this illustrated monthly for boys and girls commences with the January number. It has been for nearly twenty-eight years a popular magazine among little readers.

—*London Society*, for December, republished from advanced sheets by HURD & HOUGHTON, contains the usual variety of entertaining reading matter, and numerous well-executed illustrations.

—*The American Journal of Horticulture*. The January number of this valuable magazine commences the third volume. It is published by TILTON & Co., Boston.

THE HYDRAULIC PROPELLER.

A Description of this Novel Propelling Instrument, and an Account of its Performance.

No project for the improvement of steam navigation, so far as regards the propelling instrument, since the screw-propeller was made a practical reality by the distinguished engineer, ERICSSON, some thirty years ago, has attracted more attention than Mr. RUTHVEN's water-jet, as applied in the British naval vessel *Waterwitch*, and also in one or two smaller vessels.

For upwards of a year the English Press, both secular and scientific, has devoted a large portion of its columns to accounts and discussions of the relative advantages and the efficiency of this contrivance. These discussions have given to the Hydraulic Propeller an importance in the eyes of nearly all who have read them, with the exception, perhaps, of a few professionals, which an analysis of its construction and an examination of its performance will show is far beyond that to which it is entitled on the grounds of its merits. The apparent simplicity of this method of propulsion—the propelling instrument being concealed, as will presently be shown, in a box within the vessel—has doubtless caused by far the greater number of those who have witnessed the trials with the *Waterwitch* to entertain erroneous views with respect to the efficiency and capabilities of this apparatus. Admiral FARRAGUT, in a report to the Navy Department on the occasion of a short trip which he made in this vessel, on the invitation of the Admiralty, says: "So soon as we got on board we proceeded out of the harbor, and, to my amazement, she went ahead at a speed of seven or eight miles per hour, against a fresh breeze and quite a sea." If the gallant Admiral had reflected on the disproportionate expenditure of steam power which was necessary to achieve that speed he would have seen that the same power applied to an ordinary propeller would have given a very much higher velocity to the vessel; and could he have taken a peep at the propelling instrument, which is concealed in a huge cast-iron box, he would have been amazed to find that while the *Waterwitch* is but about one-fifth the size of his flagship, the *Franklin*, her hydraulic propeller is heavier and more bulky than the simple screw of the heavy frigate. In order to make the principles and peculiarities of the hydraulic propeller intelligible to those readers who have not given attention to the subject, as well to render the description, which will presently be given, of the machinery of the *Waterwitch* more easily comprehensible, we will give a brief elementary explanation of its mode of action. Propulsive force is applied to the vessel simply by the discharge of a column of water from two nozzles—one placed on each side of the vessel above or near the water-line—and pointed directly opposite to the direction in which it is desired to drive the ship. The force which propels the vessel ahead is produced in precisely the same way as that which causes the arms of that familiar philosophical toy known as Barker's mill, to revolve; that is, by the reacting pressure which is produced by a fluid flowing out of an orifice; this pressure will, of course, vary, as the square of the velocity of the flow. The familiar example of a rocket will make this still more clear. A rocket, as is well known, is forced through the air by the continuous pressure produced by a stream of gas rushing out of the body of the rocket in a direction directly opposite to that in which it is driven. Substitute a stream of water for the stream of gas, and let it flow with the velocity necessary to give the same pressure that is created by the gas, and the result, as regards the propulson of the rocket, will be the same. And on the other hand, if it were possible to cause a stream of gas to issue from the stern of the ship, sufficient to produce the same pressure in relation to the resistance as is the case with the rocket, the vessel would be propelled ahead with equal velocity. Now that the principle of the hydraulic propeller is understood, we will proceed to give a description of its application to the *Waterwitch*, as brief as is consistent with clearness, as well as the dimensions of that vessel, and then make a comparison between this instrument and the ordinary screw propeller, in order that their relative merits and comparative efficiency may be plainly set forth. This we are able to do accurately, as working drawings of this machinery are lying before us.

The *Waterwitch* is 162 feet in length between perpendiculars, by 32 feet breadth of beam and 13 feet 9 inches depth of hold; her average draft of water is about 11 feet. She is rather flat-bottomed and is built double-ended, with a rudder at each end. We now come to the propelling machinery. Nearly midway in a fore and aft direction, and in a precisely central position transversely, on the bottom of the vessel a long shallow box of iron is riveted; this box extends seven feet on each side of the keel, and for a distance of about twenty-two feet in the direction of the length of the vessel. The lower side of this box, (or rather the bottom of vessel which forms its bottom) is pierced with a great number of small rectangular orifices, which give admission to the water on the outside of the vessel; there is a partition in the box which divides the part which communicates with the sea from the other portion which has no such cummunication; this partition is fitted with sluice valves, so that the water may be shut off or regulated from one portion of this box. On top of the latter portion of this box the hydraulic propeller or centrifugal pump is placed, with its axis vertical. This pump, or, rather, wheel, is circular; it is 14 feet 6 inches in diameter and weighs no less than 8 tons. It is constructed of two boiler-plate discs, curved somewhat like a saucer, and placed about 2 feet 3 inches apart; these discs are secured to a cast-iron centre, which is in turn attached to the shaft of the engines, by means of which it is revolved. Between these discs, and riveted to them, are placed twelve arms or blades, thus dividing the space between the discs into twelve spaces, one end of which communicates with the water-box already described, by means of a circular hole 6 feet in diameter cut in the lower disc and the other end terminates at the circumference of this wheel, or, more properly, centrifugal pump. The blades or arms are curved in a peculiar manner, which it is not necessary to describe for a clear understanding of the subject. Surrounding and inclosing this centrifugal pump, and bolted to the water-box already mentioned, is a cast-iron circular case, in which it revolves; this case is 19 feet in diameter, and it is made with great care, being accurately *turned* and polished throughout its interior surface; the object being to reduce the friction of the water forced against it by the pump to the lowest possible point. Leading from this case, in opposite directions, are two rectangular-shaped discharge pipes, made of copper, and curved so as to reduce the friction of the water. These discharge pipes lead to the nozzle pipes, which are attached to the exterior of the ship's side, at or about the water-line—the discharge pipes within the vessel are 2 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 3 inches, and the propulsion nozzles on ship's side are 24 inches by 18 inches; and they are continued 8 feet in a fore and aft direction each side of the centre. These nozzles are two in number on each side of the vessel, one pointing forward and the other aft; by means of valves in the discharge pipes, which can be operated from the deck, the stream of water can be projected aft or forward, thus changing the direction or turning the vessel at will. On the top of the circular case, and rising far above the water-line, are placed the steam-engines for driving the centrifugal pump. They are three in number, and are connected directly to the shaft of the pump on one crank pin, at an angle of 120 degrees with each other. Their cylinders are 38¼ inches in diameter, by 3 feet 6 inches stroke of piston.

The whole of the machinery is elegantly proportioned, and the workmanship is as fine as it is possible to make it. The centrifugal pump or hydraulic propeller "and its casing and copper propulsion pipes are all marvels of workmanship." The machinery, exclusive of the boilers—*i. e.*, the propeller, its engines and pipes—occupy 29 feet of the length of the vessel, by the full interior width, and in height 13 feet from the bottom of the vessel; in a word, 10,556 cubic feet is required for the propelling machinery. It will now be proper to devote a few words in explanation of the mode of action of this contrivance. The sluice valves which separate that portion of the box (attached to the bottom of the vessel) which is open to the sea from that portion which opens into the six-feet-diameter circular hole in lower disc of the pump being opened, the water enters and fills the spaces between the radial arms or blades which have already been described. The centrifugal pump is now made to revolve by means of the steam-engines attached to its axis, and the water contained within the spaces is drawn out by centrifugal force into the cast-iron case, and passes from it, by means of the pipes, to the propulsion nozzles which are attached to each side of the vessel. The velocity and quantity of the water thus projected, in a direction contrary to the motion of the vessel, is, of course, governed by the perfection of the apparatus; and in this respect the performance of this particular design seems to reach the maximum possible, being, as it is, the result of the experience of some thirty or forty years of experiment and mathematical investigation; in a word, no greater increase in the ratio, between the useful effect and power applied to a centrifugal pump, than is in this case achieved, seems to be possible.

Now that the construction, arrangement and mode of action of the centrifugal pump, employed as a propelling instrument for steam vessels, have been explained, it would seem that a comparison between it and the screw propeller, is properly the next step in this investigation. And this, because in bringing out the points of difference and the advantages claimed for the one instrument over the other, the probability of the introduction of the hydraulic propeller will be readily seen.

Let us in the first place compare these two propellers, under the assumption that they both possess equal propelling efficiency—that is, that each of them transmits the same proportion of the power used in driving them, to the propulsion of the vessel. In the next place we will glance at their relative efficiency as instruments to transmit the power of the engine to force the vessel through the water. With respect to the first comparison: The screw propeller, it is almost unnecessary to state, consists of a central hub, with (usually) four helical blades attached to it. This propeller is fastened to a shaft which—if a single propeller is used—projects through the stern-post beneath the water-line. Such an instrument as this, to properly transmit the power developed by the engines which drive the centrifugal pump of the *Waterwitch* (viz.: from 7 to 800 horse-power) would require to be about twelve feet in diameter, and would weigh only about four tons, and engines to drive this propeller, of a sufficient size to work up to 800 horse power at a moderate speed and a moderate pressure of steam, would not occupy more than 1,350 cubic feet in the vessel—that is, 150 square feet on the bottom of the ship by 9 feet in height. Now, contrast this with the enormous space required within the vessel by a hydraulic propeller and its engines (the *Waterwitch*) necessary for the utilization of the same power—that is, 29 feet in length by 28 feet in width by 13 feet in height—10,556 cubic feet, or nearly eight times as much, would be necessary with a screw.

And when we contrast the enormous space—29 feet in length by 28 feet in width by 13 feet in height, 10,556 cubic feet—required within the vessel by the hydraulic propeller and its engines for the development and application of the same power as that required by the ordinary direct-acting screw engine attached to a propeller placed *without* the vessel, and consequently occupying no room within, it would seem to be a formidable point against the hydraulic method. For instance: If, as is the case with the beautifully designed machinery of the *Waterwitch*, upward of 10,000 feet cubic are required to apply and utilize but 771 horse-power, it would require upward of 83,000 cubic feet (that is 60 feet of the middle and best part of the vessel by 43 feet in width, and by the whole depth from the floor to the main deck) to apply and utilize the 6,400 horse-power given by the engines of the English ship *Bellerophon*, which only occupy 29 feet in length by 30 in width by 13 in height, from the floor, or 11,310 cubic feet, which is but a trifle more than that occupied by the 771 horse-power contrivance in the *Waterwitch*. It seems, therefore, almost unnecessary to remark, that on this ground alone, it is quite impossible to apply the hydraulic propeller to a first-class ship of fair speed.

And we may here remark, recapitulating somewhat, that from the foregoing it appears to be evident that the hydraulic motor cannot be economically employed in freighting and passenger vessels, even of medium steam power, on the grounds of the great weight and space required for its use, and its consequent great cost, as well also as its inferiority as a propelling instrument, as compared with the propellers now in use.

Again, let us look at the relative weights of engine and propeller required for the two methods of propulsion, bearing in mind, as we have done before, that we have assumed both systems to be of equal efficiency as propellers, and the problem is to apply and transmit equal power—in this case 771 horse. We have stated that a screw, to properly use 771 horse-power, would require to be about 12 feet in diameter and would weigh about four tons; and a direct acting screw-engine, to develop this power at moderate speed and with a moderate pressure of steam, would weigh, as ample experience proves, some 40 tons; hence the engines and propelling apparatus collectively, necessary for the screw system, would weigh not over, say, 50 tons.

As to the engines which drive the centrifugal pump of the *Waterwitch*, it is not safe to place them at less than 45 tons; the centrifugal pump itself weighs 8 tons, and the 19-feet diameter casing of cast iron which surrounds it, together with the water-boxes, sluice valves, propelling nozzles, &c., must weigh at least fifty tons more, and to this must be added the weight of the water required to fill the enormous casing, the propulsion pipes, water-boxes, &c., (and they must be filled when it is in operation,) and this is certainly forty tons more. Here, then, we have an aggregate of no less than one hundred and forty-three tons required for the hydraulic propeller, against fifty tons required for the screw propeller; this would seem to be another point against the former.

Now that attention has been directed to the above features, it is proper to state those points which, the advocates of the hydraulic propeller claim, mark its superiority over the screw. A number of these claims for superiority are for the use of the hydraulic motor in vessels of war, but they will be seen so readily that they need not be specially pointed out.

1. That the propeller being wholly within the vessel, the risks from shot or fouling are avoided. As the screw propeller is usually wholly beneath the water-line, it is almost impossible to injure it by shot, and if one of the blades, which sometimes project a short distance out of water, should be hit, it would only injure it by breaking a piece off its end, not a very serious matter. There is no case on record of a screw propeller being injured by shot. Instances of screw propellers fouling are now very rare, and that without any appliances to prevent it. No vessels have been exposed to more danger of fouling their screws than were the monitors in Charleston Harbor and elsewhere; yet in no case were their screws fouled, notwithstanding the endeavors made by the enemy to disable them in this way; this is doubtless due to the application of one of those small but important inventions which necessity sometimes brings out; this extremely simple anti-fouling contrivance of the monitor can be applied to any screw vessel at trifling cost, where such precaution is deemed necessary, which is not the case with vessels of peace. On the other hand, the use of the hydraulic propeller renders the propelling power much more liable to be disabled by shot than is the case with the screw. And this for the reason that at or above the water-line (*Waterwitch*) there is on each side a propelling nozzle sixteen feet long, with a discharge orifice in each end 24 inches by 18 inches. Although these big boxes sticking out on each side of the ship may be covered by heavy armor plates, artillerists know that a shot from a modern gun would break them in and utterly destroy the propelling power of the vessel; if the attempt is made to make these excrescences invulnerable by the employment of thick backing, heavy ribs and very thick armor, they will at once assume such cumbrous proportions as to put this plan out of the question.

2. The next great claim is the superior manœuvring power which the hydraulic propeller gives to the vessel. This manœuvring or turning power is accomplished by directing the discharge from one nozzle astern, and the other ahead. On this point a high authority says, "the hydraulic vessel (the *Waterwitch*) discharging her water ahead from one nozzle, and astern from the other, took about twice as long to turn as the double-screw vessel, (like our monitors of the *Monadnock* class,) viz., about 6¼ minutes as compared with 3¼."

But with either the double screw or the hydraulic, experiments prove that the manœuvring power is much less than is generally supposed to result from their use, and that because the turning power acts at so short a distance from the centre of gravity of the vessel.

3. That with the hydraulic propeller the vessel can be reversed without reversing the engines, and that this operation can be performed by an officer on the deck. The reversing is effected by moving two enormous valves in the propulsion pipes; if these valves get out of order, not only is the power of reversing destroyed, but also the propeller itself—a disadvantage which engineers will not admit is compensated for by the suppression of the extremely simple reversing gear usually attached to the engines. If it is desired that the officer of the deck should operate the engines from the deck, it can be very easily accomplished by leading-rods from the engine to the deck. There has been a double-screw tugboat running in New-York Harbor for many years, where the throttle-valve and reversing handles are in the pilot-house, and the officer of the deck steers, stops, starts, backs or turns his boat without moving from a high stool. Can the hydraulic propeller do more?

4. That the hydraulic will be less affected by the motion of the vessel in a sea-way than the screw. Quite the contrary; rolling, while it does not affect the action of the screw materially, would operate seriously against the efficiency of the propelling power of the water issuing from nozzles alternately depressed many feet into the sea, and raised equally high out of water. And as for pitching, the screw engine is now as accurately controlled by the governor as an engine in a cotton mill. There are other points claimed, but they are of no consequence, besides want of space warns us that we must bring this account of the water motor to a close.

And we will therefore speak of the last comparison we now intend to institute between the hydraulic propeller and the screw propeller, and that is their relative efficiency as propelling instruments. By efficiency is meant the ratio between the power applied by the engine to the propeller and the power utilized in urging the vessel through the water; the difference between the power developed and power so applied is of course wasted in doing work which accomplishes nothing toward driving the vessel.

In order to make this comparison perfectly clear, it is only necessary in the first place to quote the results from the official trials of the *Waterwitch*, and compare the power which is required to propel her at a certain speed with that which is necessary to propel freighting propellers of similar model in this country at the same speed. To begin with, we find from the official dimensions given of the *Waterwitch*, that her model is better than that of our freight propellers on the North River and Long Island Sound. Those familiar with the subject will understand this when we state that between 35 to 40 per cent. in her model is cut away from the solid, represented by her length, breadth and mean draft; which shows pretty conclusively that her model is even better than that of our propellers with which we wish to compare her. Now, referring to the official accounts of the trials of the *Waterwitch*, the following is the result: Immersed midsection, 347 square feet; horse-power, 777; speed, 9.2 knots—that is, by the usual calculation, 2.8 horse-power are required for each square foot of immersed mid-section to give a speed of 10 knots; and very extensive experience with our bluff freighting propellers shows that but 1.8 horse-power per square foot of immersed section is necessary for the speed of 10 knots. Hence, it is evident that the hydraulic propeller in the *Waterwitch* is as a propelling instrument 36 per cent. less efficient than the ordinary screw propeller; or, in other words, it wastes 36 more power than that method of propulsion. Why there should be more loss with the hydraulic than with the screw, it is quite easy to show mathematically, but we rest contented here with having demonstrated the fact without giving the reasons of its sources of loss. As respects the merits of the two systems, we may say in recapitulation that it has been proved that, even provided the two systems possessed equal propelling efficiency, that the screw possesses very marked advantages over its rival; but as it has also been established that the screw far exceeds the hydraulic in propelling efficiency, the conclusion that the hydraulic method cannot compete with the screw propeller, it would seem, cannot be gainsaid. One more comparison, and we will tire the patience of the reader no longer. In the year 1837 the British Admiralty were towed ten miles an hour on the Thames by a screw propeller. They shook their heads at the scheme and pitied the inventor for his sanguine credulity; the same propeller, with almost identically the same proportions, is the motor of all the navies of the world, and has now almost driven the paddle-wheel from the ocean. In 1867 the British Admiralty make sundry excursions with the hydraulic propeller, and are infatuated with its merits, and this contagion of enthusiasm seizes the English Press, and an ancient motor, promulgated as long ago as 1661, receives as much attention as though a new era had been commenced in naval warfare by its resurrection.

ENGINEER.

THE DAIRY.

The American Cheesemakers' Association in Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UTICA, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1868.

The American Dairyman's Association assembled this morning, in accordance with the provision of their by-laws, which fixes the time of meeting on the second Wednesday in January. The programme of subjects for discussion, signed by the President and Secretary of the association, had been previously arranged and distributed by mail among the members, as follows:

1. Purity of flavor in cheese—how secured—how lost?

2. Pressing cheese two or more days—what effect has this upon the texture and purity of cheese?

3. Curd-mills—is their use beneficial to the cheese, and is their introduction into general use advisable?

4. Salt—are there impurities or ingredients in the Onondaga salt that renders its use injurious to the quality and flavor of cheese and butter?

5. Butter-making from whey—can it be profitably done at cheese factories?

6. Dairying in America—has it already been overdone? If not, is it likely to lead to a production exceeding the demand?

7. Is it not desirable that the Association take measures to inaugurate some practical and efficient plan by which members may be put in possession of all necessary information from all dairy districts respecting the quantity of cheese made, with sales and quality of the product, &c., at frequent intervals during the season of cheese-making?

By way of introduction, it is remarked that "ample opportunity will be afforded to members to introduce such other pertinent topics as they may desire."

Some idea of the magnitude of the interest represented by the American Dairymen's Association, may be obtained from the following statistics, which your correspondent has taken some pains to glean from last year's report. According to this, the number of cheese factories in this country, as nearly as could be ascertained, was 520. Of these, 26 were in Canada, 49 in Ohio, and 10 in the other Western States and Pennsylvania. As a large number of factories were built last year, it is probable that the number now in the country is not far from 600, which work up the milk of about 250,000 cows. The New-England States are not included in this estimate, but the number of factories which they contain would not materially vary this estimate.

On an average, take it the season through and one year with another, a cow will make about 300 pounds of cheese. This would make an annual yield of factory cheese of 75,000,000 pounds. The make in private daries must be added to this.

From the reports furnished by forty factories and published in last year's report, it appears that, on an average, it took 9.68 pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese. But from knowledge in the possession of your correspondent, as to the way the factories are in the habit of making out their averages, it is probable that the honest average is but a fraction under 10 pounds of milk for a pound of cheese. This would give 750,000,000 pounds, or 375,000,000 quarts, as the annual yield of milk delivered at the factories in this country.

The Convention was called to order about 11 o'clock by the President, GEORGE WILLIAMS, who is a son of the late JESSIE WILLIAMS, well known as the father of our present factory system. He began by making up the milk of his neighbors, and from this has sprung up within a few years the large system which this Convention represents. The President expressed the opinion that the Association had thus far been a success, but much yet remained to be accomplished. Dairymen were still in danger from the influence of combinations to control prices, and from the rapid spread of the factory system, which tended to reduce prices by overstocking the market—insomuch that it was the opinion of many that butter-making had been the more profitable during the past season. He thought it might be advisable for dairymen to enter more largely into butter-making. The stock of cheese on hand was variously estimated at 300,000 to 400,000 pounds. The stock on hand in the English market was unusually large.

On the subject of bad flavor in cheese there was not much advanced that was new. Tainted milk, dirty milk, bad rennets, improper food for cows, atmospheric influences, impure annotta and salt, and the other usually considered causes were suggested. But the weight of the argument seemed to point to a lack in separating the whey from the curd, and salting and putting the curd to press too warm, as the chief causes of bad flavor. Doubtless there are various causes for this, any or all of which may operate together to make a bad-flavored cheese. To make a fine-flavored cheese, it is indispensable that cows should have plenty of good, sweet grass and hay, grown on dry uplands, plenty of pure water, and clean stables and yards; that milking and all the operations should be conducted in the most cleanly manner; that everything used should be thoroughly scalded and aired; that the milk should be pure and sweet; that the rennets, annotta and salt should be of the best quality; that the cooking should be thorough and the right degree of acidity attained; that the curd should be cooled down to about 80° Farenheit before it is salted and put to press; that the pressing should be thorough; that the curing-room should be kept as nearly as possible at a temperature of 70° to 80°, and that the cheese should receive careful attention while going through the process of curing.

The subject of using curd-mills for grinding the curd before final pressing did not seem to meet with general approbation. Many thought it beneficial, but it seemed to be generally conceded that it involved an amount of labor and expense not warranted by the result. The practice of grinding curds I believe is universal in England, but it is admitted that English cheese contains less butter than American. This, however, may be owing to other causes than grinding the curd, which it appears is not attended with loss of butter if done when the curd is at the right stage. If too soft or too sour, grinding is attended with loss of butter. It is doubtful about curd-mills ever being introduced into general use in this country; for if curds are rightly managed it seems that an article can be produced that is nearly, if not quite, up to the highest standard, without the trouble and expense of running the curd through a mill.

The address was delivered last evening by Prof. BREWER, of Yale College. The subject was "Cattle Breeding." He said horned cattle had been domesticated from time immemorial, and, so far as history threw any light on the subject, there had always been different breeds or varieties. These have been crossed promiscuously, and this crossing, with the influence of climate and surrounding circumstances, has constantly changed the varieties—improving some and deteriorating others. The object of the breeder is to select the better qualities of each, and combine them in a few, which shall be adapted to the uses and localities for which they are wanted. A variety will carry its good qualities with it only to localities similar in character to the one from which it is taken, and it is only by experiment, guided by sound judgment, that it can be positively ascertained what variety or varieties are best adapted to any particular locality. Hence the problem is a complicated one, and few farmers in this country have been successful cattle-breeders. We have made much more improvements in the breeds of sheep and horses than in breeds of cattle. A second in the speed of a horse greatly increases its value. No such increase in price attaches to a degree of superiority in the milking qualities of a cow. Our beef cattle have been most improved by crossing with the Devon, but the Ayreshire and Alderney are best for milk. But to obtain the best results, it is necessary that all cattle should have plenty of sweet nourishing food and pure water. Upland pastures are the best for dairy purposes. In Switzerland, the best cheese is made in the uplands, where the sweet vernal grass often causes a village to be smelt some time before the traveler reaches it—not by any means in the sense in which an American cheese-factory is smelt. The cheese-factory mania must run its course, like every other one to which the American mind is so frequently subject. There will be failures in some localities, and successes in others, for some must always possess superior advantages. Failure will be attended by experiments in other branches of industry, until the one best adapted to the locality is found. We ought not only to improve the varieties of cows among us already, but aim by judicious crossing to obtain new ones better adapted to our uses, climate and particular localities.

Statistics of the Territory of Montana.

The message of Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, Governor of Montana, to the Legislative Assembly of that Territory, embodies many very interesting facts concerning that thriving and rapidly developing region. The Territory is very large, comprising more than 172,800 square miles. The population is about 65,000. The following statistics are given:

Number of acres of land under cultivation, 166,340, valued at $314,518; town lots, 822, valued at $827,919; capital in merchandise, $1,102,547; money and credits, $546,502; horses, $171,217; mules and asses, $221,488; oxen, $549,794; cows and calves, $255,072; sheep, $15,430; swine, $48,334; clocks, watches, &c., $42,959; all other property not enumerated, $758,698; making a total of $6,308,118. The total indebtedness of the Territory on Nov. 1, 1867, was $57,555 10.

Gov. SMITH urges the Legislature to pass an act "recognizing the greenback currency as the only currency of this Territory for the purposes of trade, traffic, paying of judgments, satisfying executions, and in every manner transacting the business of this Territory." The chief reason urged for such an act is that the financial and business relations of the Territory are with a region of country where there is no currency but greenbacks, and that they are dependent for capital to develop their resources upon those who have no currency but greenbacks. He also points out local inconveniences and disadvantages arising from using gulch and quartz gold in their transactions, the precise value of which cannot be known. Losses must be sustained by somebody in the use of it.

The rich agricultural and mineral resources of the Territory are fully set forth in reports accompanying the message, from Profs. A. K. EATON and G. C. SWALLOW. Besides gold and silver in abundance, there is lead in profusion, abundant copper lodes, with signs of cinnabar and tin. Beef cattle have the finest pasturage. The valleys are long stretches of natural meadows. The small grains, wheat, rye, barley and oats, produce as large crops as are harvested in the favored grain-producing States. Vegetables of all sorts flourish. Timber of all sorts, including pine, firs, cedar, spruce, abounds. Water, in cool springs, mountain streams, meadow brooks and clear, rapid rivers, is found everywhere.

The Finances—Letter of Hon. Thomas Ewing.

The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes a letter by Hon. T. EWING, in which he expresses it as his opinion that an attempt by law or by Executive action to hasten the resumption of specie payments would be a very grave error, bringing bankruptcy and ruin upon many of our most industrious and valuable citizens, and seriously embarrassing the various branches of business. He says: "In my opinion the business of this country, especially that of the manufacturing classes and their operatives, has suffered much by an over anxiety to bring the currency of the country to the specie standard. The resumption of specie payments seems to be considered as an *end* rather than a *means*, and I have seen no estimate among our officials as to its *effect* on the finances and business of the country. For the cure of national diseases such as this, it were better to trust to the *vis medicatrix naturæ* than to the administering of strong remedies by unskilful hands."

Speaking of the national debt, he says that it will be enough to pay it "exactly according to our contracts, or in such manner as may be equally convenient to ourselves and acceptable to our creditors." The best mode would be to fund it as it becomes due, or in advance of its maturity, if it can be funded upon reasonable terms; but if it cannot, to pay it off, as it falls due, in the currency in which we covenanted to pay it. "To this end," he says, "I would advise the issue of bonds payable in forty or fifty years—the longer the better—bearing an interest of four per cent., payable semi-annually, in coin, the bond at maturity payable also in coin, and make them free from taxation in any form by the States, or by the United States—and suffer the five-twenties to be converted into those new bonds at once, paying in gold, the excess of two per cent. interest for the time the five-twenty bonds may have to run. Then, such of the five-twenties as should not be converted before, or when they became redeemable, I would pay in currency, allowing no interest after they become redeemable. As fast as our bonds of every description become payable in currency, I would deal with them in the same manner, and thus reduce them all to one funded debt, which should have a known name, and a well-defined and positive character, free from all incumbrance and ambiguity."

The Claims of Prussia Upon Her Citizens for Military Services.

The following letter from Secretary SEWARD to a citizen of Cincinnati, is published in the papers of that city:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1866.

Emile Kahn, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio:

SIR: Your letter of the 24th ult., relating to the claims made by the Prussian Government upon you for military services, and asking whether you would be protected, as an American citizen, from such claim, should you visit Germany, has been received.

According to the latest information of this Department, the Prussian Government has issued a decree by which, if a Prussian citizen emigrates with or without permission, and is accompanied by his sons under 17 years of age, and remains over ten years, they thereby lose their Prussian nationality.

You may, however, be subjected to some detention, trouble and expense before you will be able to establish the facts in your case, to which this Government cannot recommend you to expose yourself.

Your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

The Whale Fishery.

The New-Bedford *Standard*, in its review of the whale fishery for the past year, shows that seven or eight new whalers have been built this year; twelve have been wrecked or condemned as unseaworthy. The number actually engaged in the fishery is 342, comprising 54 ships, 175 barks, 21 brigs and 92 schooners. New-Bedford takes the lead, sending out no less than 182 vessels. Provincetown and New-London follow next in order.

In 1866 the number of vessels in the fishery was 324; aggregate tonnage, 75,603.

The comparative favor in which the different whaling grounds are held is shown by the following table:

	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schs.	Total.
Atlantic Ocean	3	18	10	80	111
Cumberland Inlet	1 (str)	..	..	2	3
Hudson's Bay	..	2	1	..	3
Hurd's Island	..	..	..	2	3
Indian Ocean	3	11	1	..	15
Desolation	..	..	..	1	1
Pacific Ocean	1	17	..	..	17
North Pacific	5	7	3	2	15
Atlantic and Pacific	..	1	..	..	1
Total	13	57	15	37	172

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

The Atlantic fleet last year numbered 154 vessels, 53 of which were from Provincetown. The catch by the fleet was 18,809 barrels sperm oil, 3,280 barrels of which were taken in the South Atlantic. In 1866 the Atlantic fleet numbered 150 vessels, with a catch of 20,164 barrels sperm oil.

The sperm-whaling fleet will be larger the coming year by about 30 vessels, and the increase in 1867 was 87 over 1866; the addition in the Atlantic being about 50. In the Indian Ocean, including the New-Holland, Sooloo Sea and other grounds, the fleet will be 31, against 21 last year; on the New-Zealand grounds, 12 vessels against 6 the past year; in the Pacific, west coast of South America, &c., 34, against 23 the past year; and in the Atlantic about the same number as last year. The catch, of course, cannot be accurately estimated, but the importation will probably be from 40,000 to 50,000 barrels, having reached 42,713 barrels in 1867. The catch now on shipboard is about 20,000 barrels, which is about the amount on board at the same time last year. The stock now in importers' hands is 7,994 barrels, while it was 12,700 barrels on Jan. 1, 1867. The importation for the coming six months will probably be small, the largest quantity coming from Fayal—2,800 barrels.

The old sperm-whaling grounds off Chili, New-Zealand, the Crozets and the Gallipagos Islands, are again yielding large catches. In the Atlantic Ocean, the "Western" ground proved a failure, but nearer our coast, whales were fallen in with later in the season in great abundance by the few vessels which cruised in the locality.

THE PACIFIC FLEET.

The North Pacific fleet numbered 106 vessels the past season, against 106 in 1866. The weather was the mildest and most favorable for whaling ever known by our oldest whalemen. One master says that he did not see a piece of ice as large as his hand till he reached the strait, and even beyond that, up to 72°, the sea was generally free from floating ice. Southerly winds prevailed, which tended to melt the ice or drive it northward. As a result of the favorable state of the ocean and weather, the ships went further north last Summer than ever before, some having reached as high as latitute 73° 30'. The whaling, however, was good only early in the season, and the high hopes excited by the first reports from the fleet, up to the latter part of July, were disappointed by the vessels doing scarcely anything after that time.

Ninety-five of the fleet had completed the season's cruise at our latest advices, with an average catch of 659 barrels; 69 vessels in the Arctic, averaging 668; 14 in the Ochotsk, averaging 753; and 12 on Kodiak, averaging 497 barrels. The other vessels not heard from at our last advices averaged, by last reports, 458 barrels. The season's catch is about 67,000 barrels, against 64,207 barrels in 1866.

The Hudson Bay fishery the past season has been almost a complete failure, but in Cumberland Inlet vessels have generally done better than last year. The whole fleet of American vessels in that vicinity numbered 20 and averaged a catch of 202 barrels each. The Davis Strait fishery was also a failure, being engaged in only by Scotch and English vessels, but the foreign steamers, which fish for the sulphur-bottom whales off the coast of Iceland, were moderately successful.

GREAT VOYAGES.

Some great voyages are in progress, the two most successful of which promise to eclipse all others, being ships *James Arnold* and *Milton*, both of this port, and belonging to one house, the former 15 months and the latter 23 months out, each having taken 1,700 barrels sperm oil, mostly on New-Zealand. Ship *Contest*, of this port, 18 months out, has taken 1,100 barrels sperm oil in the eastern Pacific. Bark *Mars*, of this port, 23 months out, has taken 1,450 barrels sperm oil on the coast of Chili. Bark *George & Susan*, of this port, 28 months out, has taken 1,050 barrels sperm and 1,000 barrels whale oil in the South Atlantic. Bark *Sea Ranger*, of this port, 16 months out, has taken 1,025 barrels sperm and 40 barrels whale oil in the eastern Pacific. Bark *Matilda Sears*, of Dartmouth, 28 months out, has taken 1,100 barrels sperm and 170 barrels whale oil in the Pacific. Bark *China*, of this port, 30 months out, has taken 980 barrels sperm and 1,100 barrels whale oil in the Indian Ocean. Ship *Swallow*, 26 months out, has taken 1,360 barrels sperm and 30 barrels whale oil in the Indian Ocean.

THE STOCK ON HAND.

During the year the exports to foreign countries have been 25,345 barrels sperm oil; 18,114 barrels whale oil, and 632,070 pounds whalebone, showing a gratifying increase over 1866, when the export of sperm oil was 10,630 barrels, only 618 barrels whale oil, and 521,400 pounds whalebone.

The stock in first hands on the 1st of January, 1868, was as follows: sperm oil, 7,984 barrels; whale oil, 81,697 barrels, and 274,283 pounds bone.

There has been a general decline in the prices of oils and bone throughout the year.

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at Messrs. T. W. TUCKER & Co.'s, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, from Dec. 19 to 26, 1867: Mr. Abbey, G. Walker, Miss Emily H. Walker, Mrs. A. E. Vinton, Mrs. Edward Coombs, Mr. Rhinaldo W. Waters and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Edwards, Albert C. Monod, Mme. Ann Liverproore, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Ludlum, C. E. Habicht, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton, A. G. Chalman, Miss E. H. Chalman, George Jones, Miss Mary Jones, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Breeden and family, New-York; John E. Graeff, George D. McTwaine, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Emerson, Henry C. Valentine, Miss Bedford, Bedford, Boston; Mrs. L. W. Ferris, Miss E. M. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Chadwick and family, Mrs. W. A. Foster, Cincinnati; Miss Fanny M. Talbot, Massachusetts; L. W. Boynton, A. W. Boynton, Rev. W. H. Seat; Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Latham, Texas; Mr. C. H. McCormick, Dr. J. W. Crane, Comptesse Van de Vyver, Paris.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* says that Gen. BURBRIDGE does not shrink from the investigation into his official conduct while in command of that State, which is proposed by the Legislature. And it says that if it ever takes place he will show—First, that Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN both indorse that action, his alleged murders and all; second, that no man had been executed by him who had not been regularly tried, convicted and sentenced by court-martial; third, that after such conviction ample time was given friends to get a reversal of the decree of the court-martial from Washington; fourth, that fewer men were executed by him than by his successor; fifth, that he showed a great reluctance in the execution of severe measures, but that his orders from his superiors were explicit; sixth, that the charges that he received bribes to let prisoners off is wholly false.

Judge RICE, of Montgomery, Ala., has accepted an invitation to address the Colored Conservative Club of that city, in his letter saying: "It is pretended by some that such a discussion will probably lead to some breach of the peace. There is no just ground for such a pretence. And if there were, that would not justify the stifling of free speech; it would be a good reason why our rulers should take the proper precautions to keep the peace, and put down any who interfered with the exercise of free speech. I shall not do or say anything to disturb the public peace, or that I would not as soon do and say in the presence and hearing of Gen. SWAYNE and Gen. POPE as in their absence. I have no sort of objection to their presence on this occasion."

The call for the State Convention of the Constitutional Union Party of North Crrolina at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, says: "It is confidently hoped that the friends of a Constitutional Union and civil liberty will be active in the effort to make the Convention the largest and most respectable that ever assembled in the State. The condition of public affairs demands the patriotic effort and coöperation of every good citizen, to save the country from impending danger."

The Maryland State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Baltimore on the 8th inst. Delegates were elected to the National Convention in Philadelphia on the 15th inst., and it is understood that resolutions were passed instructing the delegates, in case the Convention should express its preferences for the Presidency, that they should vote for Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT for the nomination to that position.

HOLLAND THOMPSON, (colored,) of Montgomery, Ala., has written a note declaring that the letter purporting to have been written by him, and saying that he had abandoned the Republican Party, is a forgery. The letter has been extensively published, and the denial of its authenticity is given in the Montgomery *Mail*, in which the forged letter originally appeared.

The Maryland Republican State Central Committee is to meet in Baltimore on the 21st inst., to appoint the time for a State Convention to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in May, and take other measures necessary for the organization of the Republican Party in Maryland for the approaching Presidential campaign.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention is to be held at Des Moines on the 26th of February, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Democratic Convention, and also to nominate candidates for Electors and State officers, in case it shall be deemed advisable.

The red men of the forest have two Representatives in the Maine Legislature—PEAPOLE SABATTIS, who represents the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, and SOCKAPESIN SWASSIAN, who represents the Oldtown tribe.

Gen. JAMES K. MOORHEAD, one of the Representatives from Pennsylvania, adheres to the determination he announced last Fall, of withdrawing from public life upon the expiration of his present Congressional term.

Chamberlain LANE, of Troy, has withdrawn his resignation, the slight difficulty between him and the Common Council having been adjusted.

A vein of black marble was struck by workmen on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, near Fishkill.

It is said that the trial of Gen. COLE will take place at the coming term of the Oyer and Terminer, which meets in Albany the latter part of this month.

The Bowdoinham Bank robbers have been removed from the jail in Wiscasset, Me., to the State prison.

The library of JOHN C. CALHOUN is advertised to be sold at auction in South Carolina, as forming part of the estate of the late ANDREW P. CALHOUN.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
181—Myers et al., &c., vs. Plattsburgh, &c., R. R. Co.
325—Hoff vs. McGurk.
351—Greenleaf et al. vs. Speyers.
46—Banks, Jr., vs. Barbour.
48—Kelly vs. Randolph.
50—Whitman vs. Graves et al.
51—Emerson vs. Booth.
52—Fink vs. Donan et al.
53—Bristol et al. vs. Tappin.
54—Weston vs. Brodie.
56—Tamaro vs. Grover.
57—Schuyler vs. Smith et al.
58—Thalmesinger et al. vs. Conklin.
59—The Mayor, &c., vs. Lent et al.
60—Bowman vs. Travis.
61—Meacham vs. Pell.
62—Same vs. Same.
64—Dambman vs. Hatfield.
65—Jandon et al. vs. Carpenter.
66—Wetmore vs. Truslow et al.
67—Lincoln vs. Lincoln.
68—Doane et al. vs. Bank of North America, &c.
69—Doane et al. vs. Denison et al.
70—Belger vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.
71—Terhune vs. Dougherty.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
699—Clancy vs. Harlem Railroad Co.
2950—The People, &c., vs. Allaben.
467—Swift et al. vs. Merch, &c., of Chicago.
877—Roe et al. vs. McMasters.
927—Minzesheimer vs. Guiterman.
891—Stagg vs. Alexander, Sr.
561—Snare vs. Ludlow.
711—Brown vs. Passeger.
731—O'Callaghan, administrator, vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
729—U. S. Petroleum Co. vs. Baum et al.
922—Hasselduck et al. vs. Wirth.
631—Lawrence vs. Clunman.
255—Green vs. Barton.
355—Rorke et al vs. Parker et al.
739—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.
745—Mackay vs. Mackay et al.
611—Frobisher vs. Long Is. Railroad Co.
347—Treadwell vs. Beveridge et al.
903—Baldwin vs. Bedine et al.
1031—Thayer, &c., vs. McCarthy.

Part II.—Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1794—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Star Fire Insurance Co.
3262—Hogie vs. Kenworthy Executor, &c.
194—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
472—Flint et al. vs. Harmony et al.
548—Eaton et al. vs. Schults.
554—Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
555—Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
678—Stohrer vs. Allen.
806—Ontario Bank vs. Sandford.
860—Schafer vs. Kelly.
862—Trotter vs. Gilman.
886—Smith vs. Deyo.
904—Mots, Administrator, vs. Roach et al.
916—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
892—Campbell vs. Little.
954—Christie, Jr., vs. Moore et al.
960—Sanders vs. Barz et al.
962—Hanset vs. Salem.
1012—Bloom et al. vs. Kirkpatrick.
1032—Solomon vs. De Graef.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.
5—Baker et al. vs. Renwick.
77—Wiswall vs. Green et al.
87—Tracy et al. vs. Schreiber.
88—Van Voorhis vs. Jordon.
93—Robbins vs. Carpenter.
96—Russell et al. vs. Turner et al.
98—Pollack vs. Sykes.
106—Dexter vs. Cent. R. R. Co. of New-Jersey.
115—Chaliss vs. Central Branch Pacific R. R. Co.
125—Smith vs. Lloyd.
131—Wilson vs. Wright.
134—In re Metropolitan Conveyance Co.
139—The People ex rel. vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
146—Anderson vs. Anderson.
156—Stenhouse, &c., vs. Smith et al.
162—Phipps vs. Place.
164—Barrett vs. Moore et al.
178—White vs. McLean et al.
194—Stoutenburgh vs. Hoosac Slate Co.
214—Rapelyeo vs. Strauss.
227—Duplex Machine Co. vs. Carpenter.
241—Bennett vs. Mackenzie et al.
246—Derby vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
267—Lodell vs. Coggershall.
272—Abbott vs. Abbott.
282—Birdseye vs. O'Leary.
277—Bendall et al. vs. Peterson.
285—Lufts vs. Lufts, Jr.
287—Quin vs. Rich.
291—Williams vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn.

Call No. 294—Williams vs Roberts.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3587—Murphy, Admr., vs. Holske et al.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.
3581—Spitzer vs. Spitzer et al.
3585—Cassiday vs. Bunn.
3589—Crow vs. Rooney.
3607—Janeway vs. Levy.
3611—McMahon vs. Central Park, N. & R. R. Co.
3623—Hand vs. Nichol.
3275—Graham et al. vs. O'Brien.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.
3523—Phelan vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
3361—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
3341—Dodge vs. Hatch.
3535—Hine vs. Crawford.
3583—Baum et al. vs. Rauth.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3766—Walsh vs. Dungon.
3778—Lass et al. vs. Wetmore.
3644—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3680—Denike vs. Askness.
744—Coghton vs. Salters et al.
3343—Becker vs. De Forest.
2726—Noonan vs. Stewart et al.
3608—Eagleson vs. Broughton.
3642—White et al. vs. Arkush.
3640—Williams et al. vs. Brookman et al.
3712—McCane vs. McLean.
3784—Lynch vs. Marshal.
3786—Reid et al. vs. Dardonville.
3788—Hardaway B. & S. R. M. Co. vs. Caldwell.
3790—Connelly vs. Newman et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—Gomez vs. Cent. Amer. T. Co.
43—Behminy vs. Soeffler.
33—Mooney vs. Garland.
—Hammett vs. Davis.
11—Sands vs. Hawks.
14—Kuger vs. Nebenzahl.
—Alnens vs. Burns.
76—West vs. Brown.
74—Oatwell vs. Kirk.
75—Rneinhardt vs. Bernard.
76—Seiss vs. Wolf.
6—Ostellee vs. Fairchild.
77—Kain vs. Harrison.
78—Rock vs. Churchill.
79—Clinton vs. McQuade.
80—Lowrey vs. Snidheimer.
81—Lawrence vs. Davidson.
82—Beebe vs. Fettrich.
83—Same vs. Same.
84—Same vs. Same.
86—Keller vs. Hinkler.
87—Bradstreet vs. Colt.
188—Cummings vs. Cullen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. John R. Rowland, robbery.
The People vs. Fanny Young, robbery.
The People vs. Danl. Byrne, grand larceny.
The People vs. Thos. Kelloran, grand larceny.
The People vs. James Malone, grand larceny.
The People vs. Jas. McCarran, grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Judge, grand larceny.
The People vs. Saml. Nash, grand larceny.
The People vs. Margaret Clarke, grand larceny.
The People vs. George King, grand larceny.
The People vs. Herman Conrad, grand larceny.
The People vs. Thos. Smith, grand larceny.
The People vs. Chas. Messler, grand larceny.
The People vs. Francis Renz, grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. P. Maynard, grand larceny.
The People vs. Geo. A. Curtis, grand larceny.
The People vs. Herman Conrad, petit larceny.
The People vs. Fred. H. Heath, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Thomas Kelly, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Jas. Crawford, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Terrence O'Neil, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Patrick Keating, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Aaron Siegel, violating Building law.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 11, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	136	550	Mar. Min. Pr.	15½
55,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109⅛	100	do	15½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	108⅞	50	Pacific M.	113½
20,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, R. '62	105⅞	300	do	113¾
20,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	108⅝	100	do ... b30	113⅝
18,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	106⅛	100	do	114
100,000	do	106⅛	10	do	113¾
69,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 ... new	107	100	do	113⅛
75,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 ... new	105⅞	100	Atlantic Mail	112
150,000	do	105⅞	100	do	112½
125,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅛	200	Boston W. P.	22⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	105⅞	100	do	22
4,000	do	105⅞	150	Adams Ex. Co.	77¼
25,000	do	105⅝	100	do	77¾
200,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d Ser.	105⅝	100	do	77
100,000	do	105⅞	70	do	77½
20,000	do ... 3d Ser	105⅝	20	do	77⅝
5,000	N. Y. State Bounty Loan R.	106	2	Amer. Ex.	73½
5,000	Brook. 6s Park L.	92	250	Mer. U. Ex.	37½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s ... x-c	61½	100	do	37⅞
10,000	do	61¼	100	do	37⅝
5,000	do	61⅞	425	N. Y. Cen. R.	124⅛
40,000	Tenn. 6s, new	59½	500	do	124⅛
20,000	do	59¾	100	do ... b10	124⅛
5,000	do	59⅞	100	Erie R.	77
500	Ga. St. 7s	81½	700	do	76⅝
5,000	Vir. 6s, new	51	500	do	76⅝
1,000	N. Car 6s ... x-c	52	2000	do	76⅞
5,000	do	51⅝	500	do ... s30	76⅜
10,000	do ... b10	51½	200	do ... b30	76⅝
10,000	N. C. S. 6s, new	51¾	10	Erie R. Pf.	76½
10,000	Missouri 6s	99½	400	Mich. Cen. R.	109
18,000	do	100	100	do	109⅛
1,000	do	99	1500	M. So. & N. I. R.	88
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	84	100	Hud. Riv. R.	142½
1,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	99	200	do	142⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	92	100	do	143
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	8	N. Y. & N. H. R.	135
15,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.	85	200	Reading R.	94⅝
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	87	400	do	94¼
7,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½	200	do ... b10	94⅜
6,000	Gt. W. R. 2d M.	70	1000	do	94⅞
5,000	do	69¾	100	do	95
1,000	Del. L. & W. 1st	95¼	10	Panama R.	290
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	87	600	Clev. & Pitts.	94½
5,000	O. & M. 1st M.	88	1200	do	94¼
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	92	1600	do	94
10,000	Morris & Es. 1st M.	96	26	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	96
5,000	Mor. & Essex 2d.	90	100	Chic. & N. W.	62¼
3,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	87	400	do	62
10	Bk. of Com'ce	116	6	do	61
40	do	116	200	Chic. & N. W. R. Pf.	74
10	Bank of Republic	112	100	do	74⅛
50	Shoe & L. Bk.	109½	200	do	74⅞
15	Cent. National	102⅛	100	Clev. & Tol.	103
55	Ninth Nat. Bk.	101	200	do	103⅛
20	Fourth National	104	1200	do	103⅛
10	St. Nicholas Bank	106	200	do ... s60	103
5	Bk. of Comm'tn	104	600	do	103⅛
300	Canton Co ... b30	51	100	do ... b10	103¼
100	do	50⅞	100	do ... s60	103
200	do	50¾	200	Chi. & R. I.	98⅛
300	do	50½	300	do	98⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	35	700	do	98⅞
300	do	35	500	do ... s60	98
900	West. U. Tel.	37¾	850	Mil. & St. Paul	50
100	Quick. Min. Co.	26½	100	do	50¾
100	N. Y. Guano	3½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67
100	Mariposa Min. Co.	8½	100	do	66⅞
100	do	8⅝	300	do	66½
			200	do	66⅝
			300	do	66
			200	Tol., W. & W.	46⅜
			900	P., F. W. & C.	101⅞
			200	do	101⅞
			300	do ... b30	102⅛
			200	do	102⅛
			1250	O. & Miss. R.	31⅞
			100	do ... b15	32
			100	do	31⅞
			150	H. & St. J. Pf.	66
			40	M. & P. Du C. 1st Pf	99½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	Brook. 6s W. L.	94	300	Mer. U. Ex.	37⅜
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s. Bounty Loan ... C	106	65	do	37⅜
6,000	Tenn. 6s. new	59½	100	Erie R. Pf.	76⅝
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	99⅞	100	Reading R.	94⅝
20,000	do	100	179	Mich. Cen. R.	109
10	Tenth Nat. Bank	102	100	M. S. & N. I.	87⅝
300	W. U. Tel.	38	700	Mil. & St. P.	50⅜
800	do	38⅛	100	do	50
100	Bos. Water P.	22½	500	Clev. & Pitts.	93
10	Adams Ex.	77½	253	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	73⅛
500	do	77⅝	210	Cleve. & Tol.	103
100	do	77⅞	300	do	103⅛
200	do	78	800	do	103⅛
10	Am. Ex. Co.	74	200	do	103
500	N. Y. Cen.	124	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	98
700	do	123⅞	700	do	97⅞
50	do ... b30	124⅛	100	do	97⅝
600	do	123⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65½
500	do	124	200	Tol., W. & W.	46⅜
260	Erie R.	76⅛	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	101½
2000	do	76½	900	Ohio & Miss. R.	31½
100	do	76⅝	10	Jol. & Chi. R.	97

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex.	46½	200	Mil. & St. P.	49⅞
100	Adams Ex. Co.	76½	400	Pitts., F. W. & C.	102⅛
200	Mer. U. Ex.	37½	500	do	102
50	Quicksilver	26½	100	do	102½
200	do	26¾	100	do ... b15	102⅜
100	do ... b10	26⅝	100	do ... c	102⅜
100	do ... c	26½	400	Ohio & Miss R.	31⅞
800	Mariposa Pr.	15⅞	200	do ... b10	32
200	do ... b10	15½	100	do	32
200	do ... c	15¼	400	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	87⅝
100	do ... s15	15½	100	do ... b10	87⅝
100	do ... b30	15⅞	200	do	87⅝
1100	Pacific Mail	114	800	do	87⅝
200	do ... c	114	300	do	87⅞
100	do ... b15	114⅛	1500	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅝
500	West U. Tel.	37¾	400	do	93⅞
300	N. Y. Cen.	124⅛	400	Clev. & Tol.	102
400	do	124⅛	100	do	102⅛
400	do ... b5	124⅛	200	do	102⅝
500	do	124⅛	300	do ... b3	103
200	do	124⅛	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	98⅛
100	do ... b10	124⅛	600	do	98⅞
200	Boston W. P. ... c	22⅛	100	do ... b10	98⅝
800	Erie R.	76⅞	100	do	98⅞
2800	do	76⅛	200	do ... b15	98⅛
600	do	76⅝	200	do ... c	98⅛
400	do ... b3	76⅜	1200	Chi. & N. W. R.	61⅞
300	do ... b15	76⅞	200	do	61⅞
1200	do	76⅜	400	do ... c	61⅞
1800	do ... b3	76⅞	1200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74
100	Hudson R.	143	2300	do	71⅞
505	do ... s41	142	800	do	74⅛
100	do	141⅛	800	do ... s15	74
1200	Reading R.	94¼	300	do ... b10	74⅛
400	do	94⅛	300	do ... b10	74½
400	do ... b3	94⅝	200	do ... s10	74⅛
200	M. & St. P. Pf.	66⅛			
100	do	67			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Quick. Min.	26¼	100	Reading R.	94⅝
100	do ... b10	26½	100	Ohio & M. R. ... b10	31⅝
100	do	26½	200	do	31⅝
100	Mar. Pref.	15	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	87⅝
400	Pac. Mail	112⅞	300	do	87⅝
100	West. U. Tel. ... b5	37⅝	100	do ... b15	87⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.	123⅞	300	do	87⅝
800	do	123⅞	1200	do	87⅝
200	do	123⅞	600	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅛
100	do ... c	123⅛	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅝
200	do	123⅞	200	do	93⅝
300	do	123⅞	200	do ... b10	93⅞
1300	Erie Railroad	76⅛	400	Clev. & Tol.	103
600	do ... b3	76⅝	400	do	102½
400	do	76⅛	800	C., R. I. & P. ... b3	97⅝
100	do ... b10	76⅛	600	do	97⅝
300	Hud. Riv. R.	140½	100	Chic. & N. W.	61⅝
800	Mil. & St. P.	50	800	do	61⅝
600	do	50½	200	do	61⅝
200	do ... s3	50⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
400	P. F. W. & C.	101⅛	800	do	74
200	do	101⅝			
100	do ... b10	101⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$100,000	Amer. Gold	138	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅝
200	Canton Co. ... b30	51	100	Ohio & Miss R.	31⅝
100	Adams Ex. Co. ... b30	78	1600	Mich. S. & N. I.	87⅝
100	Quicksilver	25⅞	1800	do	86⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co.	8⅝	100	do	86½
50	Pacific Mail	112⅞	100	do ... b10	86⅝
100	do	112⅛	800	do ... b3	86⅝
300	West. U. Tel.	37⅞	100	do ... s10	86⅝
100	do ... b10	37⅞	200	do	86⅝
300	N. Y. Cen. R. ... b10	123⅝	2200	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅝
200	do	123⅝	300	Cleve. & Tol.	102⅛
200	do ... b5	123⅞	100	do ... s10	102⅝
100	do ... b10	123⅞	200	do	102⅜
100	do	123⅞	1100	Chic., R. I. & P.	97⅞
900	Erie R.	75⅝	400	do ... b5	97⅝
1200	do ... b3	75⅝	100	do	97⅝
2200	do	75⅝	300	do	97⅝
100	do ... b10	75⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	61⅝
800	Mar. Pf.	15	500	do ... b10	61⅞
200	Hud. R. R.	140½	600	do ... b3	61⅝
100	Harlem R. R.	122	1200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73⅝
300	Reading R.	94¼			
200	do	94⅛			
500	Mil. & St. Paul	50½			
200	do	50⅛			

MONDAY, Jan. 13—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 11, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,429,426
Increase in Specie	6,498,242
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,641,915
Increase in Deposits	7,764,739
Decrease in Circulation	40,259

	Jan. 12, 1867.	Jan. 11, 1868.	Jan. 4, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$74,007,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,270,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	258,935,488	253,170,723	249,449,327
Gold and Gold Notes	14,613,477	19,222,856	12,724,614
Other L. Tend'r	63,246,370	63,753,116	62,111,201
Deposits	202,517,608	194,835,525	187,070,786
Circulation	32,825,103	34,090,134	34,134,391
In Sub-Tres'y	101,164,996	97,825,078	97,564,723

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owe

	Jan. 4.	Jan. 11.
On deposits	$187,071,000	$194,853,000
Circulation	34,134,000	34,090,000
Total	$221,205,000	$228,9[illegible]5,000
25 per cent. would be	$55,301,250	$57,132,100
They held:		
In Gold and Greenbacks	74,835,800	82,976,000
Excess	$19,534,550	$25,843,900

Trade is more backward since the New Year, than in January last year. The Import entries, both Dry Goods and General Merchandise are thus far light, and the Export of Produce last week was also moderate, while we have large export of Specie to report, though this results in part from the reimbursement, in Gold, of the Principal of the Loan of 1847–67 at the Treasury.

The general business of the week was dull. The holders of Foreign Merchandise, however, are asking an advance on some of the staple articles, and the movement in Coffee especially has improved. Domestic Cotton Goods continue dull, and the comparative low price and steadiness of the raw material has had, as yet, no very favorable influence upon the sales of Goods.

The movements of the Gold Room and Stock Exchange on the other hand show unusual activity for the month of January, and a decided speculative feeling for the *Bull* account in both departments. The ease in money and the large and widely distributed sums disbursed for Dividends from the Treasury Office, the Banks, &c., have imparted a demand for the Public Funds which promises to carry up prices to the best rates of last July. The advance in Gold is 3@3½ ₱ cent. since Saturday week. The unsettled political situation and the vague intimations from Washington of some sort of Currency expansion—which should be taken with great allowance, as nothing more than the stoppage of the Greenback contraction seems at present to be seriously entertained by Congress—have given confidence to the speculators for a rise.

The Railway Market is 3@4, and in the case of New-York Central, Hudson and Pittsburgh, 5@7 ₱ cent. higher than at the close of the previous week, arising in part from the ease in money and the increasing confidence in the great railways of New-York, and in part from the sudden recovery from the recent exceptional affair of the Chicago and Rock Island Company. But all these causes combined would scarcely have stimulated the market to the excitement of the past few days, in the absence of the very general combination among the strong men of the Street, noticed in our last weekly review, to put prices up. For the moment, and as a novelty of late seasons, they all appear to move with one mind and purpose, although operating for different clique interests. The lighter miscellaneous stocks, such as Canton Company, Quicksilver, Cumberland, &c., have participated in this speculation. One or two small firms have been carried down by the sudden recovery in Rock Island, and the fresh upward turn in Erie and other stocks.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,456,063, against the total entries of $7,002,191 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,500,234, against $3,716,624 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,940,752, against $887,828 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,664,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 26,075 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 2,303.

Our weekly comparative summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at New-York is now resumed as from the first of July, 1867, the beginning of the current Fiscal Year of the United States.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Jan. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,260	November	$15,689,688
August	23,732,000	December	13,112,534
September	20,681,540	Jan. 4	3,195,642
October	18,075,697	Jan. 11	3,456,063
Total since July 1			$120,873,454
Against same time 1867			146,041,548
Decrease since July 1			$25,168,094

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Jan. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	November	$20,675,515
August	12,857,353	December	14,057,986
September	12,002,449	Jan. 8	2,500,234
October	17,461,221		
Total since July 1			$93,642,619
Against same time 1867			98,308,[illegible]61
Decrease since July 1			$4,665,642
Gold, Jan. 11, 1868			137¾ ₱ cent.
Gold, Jan. 12, 1867			134 ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	November	$1,733,261
August	1,714,598	December	6,854,548
September	2,201,959	Jan. 4	2,787,143
October	1,182,031	Jan. 11	2,940,752
Total since July 1			$32,934,186
Against same time 1867			18,476,610
Increase since July 1			$14,458,576

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	November	$1,038,058
August	3,983,650	December	2,186,922
September	2,615,950	Jan. 2	5,111,740
October	1,847,106	Jan. 10	991,264
Total since July 1			$16,454,402
Against same time 1867			26,027,3[illegible]8
Decrease since July 1			$9,572,906

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,966	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,960,514
December	5,448,244	December	1,498,753
Jan. 4	762,000	Jan. 4	5,728,000
Jan. 11	1,664,000	Jan. 11	3,091,000
Total	$58,928,138	Total	$42,069,019
To date, 1867	65,637,505	To date, 1867	31,741,463

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	134⅞@138⅛@137¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅞@108⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	104⅜@105⅝
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	104⅜@105⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	101⅜@102⅜
New-York Central	118⅞@125@124
New-York and Erie	72⅝@77@76⅛
Rock Island	94⅞@98⅛@97⅝
Michigan Southern	86⅝@88⅝@87
Hudson River	133@144@141
Northwestern	60@62⅛@61⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97⅝@102@101⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	88⅞@94⅞@93⅝
Reading	93@95@94⅛
Northwestern Preferred	72⅛@74⅛@73⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛@31⅛@31⅝
Pacific Mail	111⅞@114⅝@112⅝
Western Union Telegraph	37⅛@39⅛@38
St. Paul Preferred	64⅞@67@65⅝
St. Paul Common	47@50⅛

The upward sales of Gold were continued on Saturday up to 138¼@138⅜ ₱ cent., but after 1 o'clock they fell off to 138@137⅞ ₱ cent., and closed about the same as on Friday. The exports of all descriptions of specie by the day's steamers were $916,285, making for the whole week $2,940,752. The Customs of the week in Gold were $1,664,000; the Gold Payments out of the Treasury, $3,091,000 for January Interest, and $2,353,250 on the Principal of the Loan of 1847–67. The Banks made the further heavy gain of $6,498,242 on their Gold averages, and also add $1,641,915 to their Greenbacks. The aggregate gain on the Deposit line is $7,764,739. The Loans increase $3,429,426. The Circulation is $40,259 less than last Monday. It is not surprising on this movement that Money is easy at Bank at 6@7 ₱ cent., and on the Street at 6 ₱ cent. Bills on London are ⅛@¼ lower—109⅝ for standard Bankers.

The Public Funds were quite buoyant at a further advance on nearly all the 5-20s, 10-40s and 7-30s from Friday's sales, and the business active until near the close of the day, when sellers were disposed to concede ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from the top rates of the morning. The State Bonds were higher for Tennessees, dull and ¼ ₱ cent. lower for Missouris, and in North Carolinas there was a fair business at 51½ ₱ cent. There was a better inquiry for the Railway mortgage bonds, but only a few descriptions are offered with any freedom at the Exchange Board. The Rock Island Consolidated Mortgage has advanced to 93½ ₱ cent. ex-January coupon. Northwest Convertibles sold at 85 ₱ cent.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Shares were again much excited, and the speculation continued strongly upward until after 1 o'clock, when part of Friday's rapid advance was lost, and there was some inclination to realize on Erie, New-York Central, Michigan Southern, &c., by parties satisfied to take the chances of buying back 1@2 ₱ cent. lower.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Missouris recovered to par and Tennessees sold at 59⅝ per cent. The Railways looking stronger after the Bank returns.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅛	102¼	Missouris	99⅞	100
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108⅝	Northwest	61⅛	61⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	105⅞	105⅝	N. West Pref.	73⅞	73⅝
N. Y. Central	124	124	Rock Island	97⅞	97⅞
Erie	76⅞	76⅛	Fort Wayne	101	101⅞
Hudson	142⅛	141	W. U. Telegraph	38	38
Reading	94⅝	94⅝	St. Paul Pref.	66⅛	65⅝
Mich. Southern	87⅝	87	St. Paul Com.	50⅛	50¾
Ohio and Miss.	31⅝	31⅝	Pacific Mail	114	112⅝
Pittsburgh	93⅝	93	American Gold	137⅛	137⅝
Tenn 6s, new	59½	59⅝	Bills on London	110	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1868	135½	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107
6 ₱ cent., coup., 1868	136½	5-20 reg., 1865, n. is.	105
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	109½	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	105⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	109⅛	5-20 cou., small	104⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	105½	5-20 coup., 1867	105⅞
5-20 coup., small, 1862	108	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	105
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅝	10-40 reg., 1874	101⅞
5-20 reg., 1864	105	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	106⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 reg., 1865	106	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	114	Hanover	105½
Mechanics'	115½	Irving	104½
Union	115½	Metropolitan	125½
City	201	Nassau	103½
Phenix	102	Shoe and Leather	109
Fulton	156	Corn Exchange	122
Seventh Ward	105	Continental	100
State of New-York	106	St. Nicholas	105
Commerce	116	Commonwealth	103
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	New-York County	145
Ocean	100	Park	140
American Exchange	115	Central National	102½
Chatham	146	Fourth National	103½
Bank of the Repub.	112	Ninth National	101

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c., 1870	101½	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	106	Illinois coupon 6s 1877	99½
N. Y. B'y loan	106	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100½	Illinois War Loan	99⅝
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex-c.	61¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100½	Tennessee new bds	59½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	100½	Virginia 6s, ex coup	44
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1878	100½	Virginia 6s, n. b.	41
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	100	North Carolina 6s	64
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	51
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	100½	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	51
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99	Missouri 6s	99
Illinois reg. 1860	99	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	84
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	Missouri Pacific R. is.	99
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½	California 7s	125½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	Connecticut 6s	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	88	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	66
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	123	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865–'76	122	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102½	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	68
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	97½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	76
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	92	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	90
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91	Gal. & Chi. extended	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	103	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	93½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	96½
Harlem 1st M. '69–'72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96½
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	98	Chi. & Alton S. F., in.	91½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	55
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	84½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	87	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	96	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	95	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	67
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	96½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95½

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & Co. of $500,000 Alabama 8 ₱ cent. Loan, to be awarded on 28th inst. The uniform punctuality of the State before the War, and the prompt and unanimous recognition of her moderate Public Debt since, commend this Load to favorable consideration.

Mr. N. C. BARNEY has become a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Messrs. PUELSTON RAYMOND & Co., No. 68 Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS upon leading lines of railroad are generally conceded to be among the most stable, safe and equable forms of investment. The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, in which so large a proportion of public and private means have been invested, and which already proves exceedingly productive from local business merely, must take the highest rank among the valuable roads of the world. Those First Mortgage Bonds of $1,000 each are selling at 95 per cent. of their par value and the accrued interest, the whole being charged in currency, although both principal and interest are *repaid in gold coin* at maturity. Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-street, are the Financial Agents for this great and popular loan.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	19	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	13,592	Malt, bushels	750
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	1,756
Cornmeal, bags	2,100	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,113
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	1,847
Corn, bushels	14,265	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	106
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	429
Oats, bushels	400	Petroleum, bbls	1,992

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day, at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has attracted more attention, at full prices, including Java at 26c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, 11½c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been again quite brisk to-day at a further improvement in prices. Shippers and speculators bought freely; spinners, moderately. The market closed firmly, but with less animation. The aggregate sales of the day have been 8,690 bales, including 5,601 bales to shippers, 1,031 bales to spinners and 2,058 bales to speculators. The week's receipts at this port have been 26,069 bales; sales and resales (week ending last evening) 23,111 bales; exports, 12,240 bales; estimated stock at the close, 58,000 bales. The week's business, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning notice, thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular, opening on Saturday at ¼ of a cent per pound decline; it steadily declined until Middling Uplands were sold at 16c., being ⅝ of a cent decline from the closing prices of last week. To-day under the more favorable Liverpool advices, and the advance of gold the market has improved and closes firm at ½c. ₱ lb. advance from the lowest quotations of the week. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering, and holders meet the market freely at quotations; even lots of fully Middlings are scarce on the market, and are readily sold at full quotations. The receipts at the ports for the week show about 80,000 bales against 66,000 bales for the corresponding week of last season. The total receipts are 1,029,500 bales against 845,000 bales for the same time last season. Freight to Liverpool by steam ⅜d.@⅝d., closing firm; by sail, 5-16d.@⅜d., closing firm. The Dry Goods Market continues dull and prices do not improve."

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	15	15⅛	15¼@15⅜
Good Ordinary	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞@16
Low Middling	16	16¼	16¼@16⅜
Middling	16⅛	16¾	17@17⅛
Good Middling	17⅛	18	18⅛@18⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	26,069
Receipts last week	18,629
Receipts preceding week	12,939
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	254,422
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,671
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5,672
Exports since Sept. 1	147,702
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	58,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	938,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	820,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	496,000
Exports same time 1866–7	328,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	345,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited request, to-day, at a further partial reduction of 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 70@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 65@$10 15; common to choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 15@$11 10; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 90 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 70@$9 40
Extra State	9 65@11 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90@10 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 00@15 50
Extra Genesee	11 15@15 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00@16 25

Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Sales have reported since our last of 350 bbls., at $9 75@$11 45 for common to fair, and $11 50@$16 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and in moderate request at $7 60@$9 40 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal continues in light demand at $6 25 for City, $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey, $6 @$6 20 for Western, and $6 50@$6 62½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 230 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is very quiet at $4@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unsettled to-day. Winter has been in better request and held with more confidence, while Spring has been neglected and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 20; White Wisconsin at $2 87½; No. 3 Spring, a small lot from store, at $2 33; White Genesee at $3 10; Amber State at $2 82; Red Jersey and Pennsylvania at $2 65; White Southern at $2 90; White California, part at $3 05. Corn has been quoted decidedly heavy and lower. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels at $1 35@$1 36 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 32@$1 35, closing at $1 32@$1 34 for New Mixed Western; $1 23@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 27@$1 31 for New White Southern; $1 28 @$1 30 for New Straw-colored Southern; and $1 30 for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and nominal to-day. Barley has been very moderately dealt in at $1 85 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been in fair request at $1 85@$2 ₱ bushel; sales 10,700 bushels. Oats have been in more active speculative demand at advanced prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 167,000 bushels Western at 85½c.@86½c., closing at 86½c., in store, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand, at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 70 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at $1 @$1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in pretty fair request, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@50c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 50c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c., ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 36,603 Hides; sales 46,400 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. E. T. DAY & Co., 24,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@29 lbs., 18½c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Montevideo, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,100 Dry Corrientes, 22@24 lbs., 17½c.@18c. gold, usual selection; 500 Dry Corrientes, in bond, 22½ lbs., 16½c. gold, usual selection; 7,800 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21½ lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 4,100 Dry Central American, 18@20 lbs. private terms; 400 Dry San Juan, 23 lbs. private terms; 650 Dry Caraccas, 23 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Mexican, 22 lbs., private terms; 350 Dry Tampico, 23 lbs., 17½c. gold, as they run; 600 Dry West Indies, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Texas, 23 lbs., private terms; 700 Wet Salted Texas, 60@65 lbs., private terms; 2,300 City Slaughter, 75@80 lbs., part 11c. currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 164,500 (same time last year 35,200—year before, 205,100,) and 300 bales The stock consists of 128,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corientes; 1,000 Dry California, 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 2,000 Dry Savanilla, &c., 5,000 Central American and San Juan, 14,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 1,000 Mexican, 3,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres from Europe, 5,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande from Europe, 300 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

Annual Imports of Hides into New-York for Twenty Years:

	Total.		Total.
1848	972,054	1858	1,901,837
1849	1,229,727	1859	2,340,368
1850	1,483,305	1860	1,638,639
1851	1,336,030	1861	1,164,614
1852	1,437,200	1862	1,779,778
1853	1,259,300	1863	1,785,669
1854	1,679,995	1864	1,787,920
1855	1,550,000	1865	1,771,141
1856	1,715,900	1866	1,941,016
1857	1,796,753	1867	2,646,229

LEATHER—Has been quiet and rather unsettled in price. Week's receipts of Sole 34,000 Sides. We quote Sole thus: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@40c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate request to-day, including Crude Whale at 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@82c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 26; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 08@1 13 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand, at 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@46c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand and rather heavy to-day. Sales have been reported of 830 bbls., in lots, at $21 10@$21 18, closing at $21 10, cash, for Old Mess; $22 25 for New Mess; $19@$19 50 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. for forward delivery, including new Mess, March, seller, at $21 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 585 pkgs. Bacon has been less active but firm; sales 620 boxes at 10½c.@10⅝c. (in part,) for Cumberlands, 11c. for Long Ribs, 11½c.@11⅝c. for Short Ribs, 12¼c. for Long Clear, and 12⅝c.@12¾c. for Short Clear, ₱ lb. Lard continues in good demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,825 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅞c.@13⅛c., and small lots of very choice at 13⅜c. ₱ lb.; also, 250 tcs., February delivery, seller's option, at 13⅛c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand and heavy at 10⅛c.@10⅝c. for City, and 8⅝c.@9⅝c. for common to fancy, chiefly at 9c.@9½c. for country, ₱ lb. Beef is in good request at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $17 @$21 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 910 bbls. Tierce Beef is more active, including Prime Mess at $29@$33 and India Mess at $34@$38 50, ₱ tierce; sales 1,250 tcs. Beef Hams are dull at from $29@$32 for poor to choice; sales 100 bbls. Butter is in good demand at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₱ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₱ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese	8 @11

SKINS—Deer have been in fair request, and sales have been made of 12,000 lbs. Central American; 6,000 lbs. Western, and 1,000 lbs. Sisal on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 45c.; San Juan, 38c.@41c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c.; Chagres, 40c.@42½c.; Puerto Cabello, 33c.@35c.; Para, 50c., in gold, ₱ lb. Goat are in fair request from manufacturers, but large transactions are prevented by the extreme firmness of holders, who manifest but little disposition to meet the views of buyers; sales include 100 bales Mexican within the range of our quotations; Tampico, 40c.; Matamoras, 38c.@39c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@30c.; Payta, 27c.@30c., in gold ₱ lb.; Curacoa, 37½c.@40c., Cape, 37½c.@8c., currency.

SUGARS—Have been nominally unchanged in price, but have been in very limited demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 214 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11c.@13c., and 470 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Refined sugars continue quiet, at 14½c.@16⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 87,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; 137,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@12½c.; 58,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very dull and quite nominal in price.

TEAS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices. We are indebted to Messrs. RUFUS D. CASE & Co. for the annexed statement of the

Stock of Teas remaining in bond Jan. 1, 1868.

	Greens.	Blacks.	Japans.	Total.
Stock Jan. 1, '67, lbs.	2,589,559	3,584,876	3,461,140	9,635,578
Receipts from Jan. 1, 1867, to Jan. 1, 1868	15,746,614	12,627,227	6,798,321	35,172,162
Stock for consumption and export	18,336,173	16,212,103	10,259,461	44,807,740
Stock of Teas in bond Jan. 1, 1868	2,788,073	3,026,909	1,723,384	7,528,366
Exported and consumed in 1867	15,548,100	13,185,194	8,536,077	37,269,374

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 4,700 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@7-16d. by sail, and ⅜d.@1d., chiefly at ⅜d.@½d., by steamer, ₱ lb.; 40,000 bushels Grain, at 8½d. by sail, ₱ bushel; 3,000 boxes Bacon at 25s.@27s. 6d. by sail, and 35s. by steamer; 500 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d. by sail, ₱ ton, and 50 tcs. Beef on private terms. For London, 7,500 bushels Corn at 7d. ₱ bushel. For a Continental port, direct, a Bremen ship, with Petroleum on private terms. For Bremen, 200 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ₱ hhd.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 13, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA TRAVIATA. Characters by Mme. Anna de la Grange, Signor Massimiliani, Signor Orlandini. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THE DESERT FLOWER. Characters by Mr. William Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. E. Seguin, Mr. J. A. Arnold, Mrs. J. A. Smith, Miss C. Richings.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Mme. Ristori as Elizabeth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Pope, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Mary Gannon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 4th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Langard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
PEEP O'DAY. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
PALE JANET, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE FROST KING, AND DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The adjourned session of the Italian Parliament was resumed Saturday, when Minister Menabrea, in a speech, urged the members to unite with the Government in resisting revolution and upholding the national credit.

On New-Year's Day King William, of Prussia, sent the Emperor a cordial autograph note, which was answered in the same conciliatory spirit.

The bill for the reorganization of the French army is still under discussion in the Corps Legislatif. The article obliging every Frenchman to serve in the National Guard has been adopted.

The Government has ceased prosecuting most of the Paris journals whose proprietors had been indicted for divers offences.

Mr. Edward Thornton, British Ambassador to the United States, sailed for New-York Saturday.

A man has been arrested in the County of Cork, Ireland, who is supposed to be the celebrated Fenian, Col. Michael Doheny. The man Lennon who was arrested in Dublin, is charged with killing a policeman in that city in October last.

The Baron de Budberg, Russian Minister to France, is to fill an important position in St. Petersburgh.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are endeavoring to purchase all the rights and interests of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

CONGRESS.

Several petitions were presented to the Senate Saturday and referred to committees. Among them was one from Mrs. John C. Fremont, praying that certain property in San Francisco, belonging to her, which the Government had taken possession of, might be restored to her. Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution declaring that the Constitutional Amendment, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, is valid as a part of the Constitution, it having been ratified by three-fourths of the States; referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The bill relative to corporations in the District of Columbia was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Senate went into Executive Session and soon afterward adjourned.

The House, having designated Saturday as debating day, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for general debate on the President's annual Message. Mr. Baldwin took the floor, and proceeded to reply to the speech which Mr. Brooks made last week, and to combat the arguments of Mr. Brooks as to the natural inferiority of the African race. Mr. Barnes made a lengthy address upon the question of national finances, in opposition to the bill recently introduced by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont. He concluded by giving notice of a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of fixing the currency at its present nominal amount for a period of years; also as to changing the franchises of the National Banks so as to furnish the bill-holders ample security when the resumption of specie payments shall occur. Mr. Ward argued against the legal position assumed by the minority report of the Judiciary Committee relative to impeachment. The Committee was also addressed by Mr. Kerr relative to the rights of American citizens. At the conclusion of his remarks the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A large meeting was held at Norwich, Conn., Saturday evening, to discuss the question of the rights of naturalized citizens. Resolutions were adopted urging the Government to recall Minister Adams and remove the Consuls in Liverpool and in Dublin. A meeting was also held in a similar spirit at Portland, Me.

Accounts from Paraguay, *via* London, assert that the prospects of the Paraguayans are better than the Brazilians are willing to admit. President Lopez, who was in command at Humaita, was very popular. The allies, however, were reinforcing their troops and preparing to push on the war most vigorously.

The fourth of a series of meetings of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, for imparting religious instruction to the poor of the City, was held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, last evening. Addresses were made by Revs. Mr. Laycock and Parvin and Rev. Dr. Tyng, explaining the object and recounting the success of the Society.

Yesterday afternoon about 300 poor persons were supplied with a dinner at the rooms of the German branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 69 Ludlow-street. After the dinner religious services were held in the lecture-room, and fitting addresses made in the English and German languages.

A new chapel, situated in East Eleventh-street, near Avenue B, and erected by the New-York Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was dedicated yesterday. There were services at 10:30 A. M., and 3, 3, and 7 P. M., each of which were well attended. Revs. Bishop Janes, H. F. Pease, P. R.; W. L. Harris, D. D., and other eminent clergymen, participated.

Rev. Henry Blanchard delivered a lecture last evening at the Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn, on "Coöperation and Emigration." It was addressed especially to drygoods clerks, of whom there were many present.

A lecture was delivered last evening at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, of the Episcopal Church, on the "Midnight Mission."

Judge Wm. B. Wright, of the Court of Appeals of this State, died suddenly at Congress Hall, Albany, last night.

A special dispatch, to be found elsewhere, announces the removal of Gov. Jenkins and State Treasurer Jones, of Georgia, by Gen. Meade.

Cotton was very freely purchased on Saturday at a further fractional advance. Breadstuffs were in moderate request and generally depressed in price, the exceptions having been Winter Wheat and Western Oats, which were more sought after, and were firmer. Provisions (other than Pork) were in fair demand. Lard and Bacon were in the advance. Groceries were quiet. Petroleum was dull. More extensive freight engagements were reported at buoyant rates, with 488 vessels of all classes in port.

The Peril of Reaction.

The maxim that "Revolutions never go backward" is often used with effect to compel acquiescence, and even complicity, in violent public courses which do not commend themselves to the independent judgment of reflecting men. It is used now with great success by the radical extremists of the day. We have freed four millions of slaves; we must now give them civil rights and political power; and we are told we may just as well give them universal suffrage at once, without qualification or preparation of any sort—because "revolutions never go backward," and we must come to it sooner or later. And thousands of people, whose judgments are not at all satisfied in the matter, yield to the assumed necessity.

But as a matter of fact, revolutions *always* go backward. In the long run, the progress of events is doubtless one of advance: but it is never a steady, uninterrupted stream, but one that turns upon its own course from time to time, and seems to be going backward almost as often as forward. And the more violent a revolution is, the more certain and the more extreme will be the reaction which is sure to follow it. History vindicates this view. The English Revolution of 1640 ran a career of steady progress so long as it was a contest for the rightful power of Parliament; but when its violence led to the execution of the King and to the radical doctrines and demands of Cromwell's "Independents," which even Cromwell himself was not always able to control, it provoked a revulsion of public sentiment which made Monk's reactionary movement possible, and paved the way for the return of a worse form of monarchy and a more degrading state of society, manners and politics than that out of which the conflict originally sprung. *That* revolution went backward most decidedly; and although a future revolution completed the real work which the first had begun, there was a long interval in which the reaction had complete control of public affairs.

The same thing is still more strikingly true of the great French Revolution. In its origin it was a necessity. Its early stages were marked by a clear perception of national wants and judicious steps for their attainment. But when, through the blunders of its enemies, the control of it passed into the hands of the radicals and extremists of the day, and they used it to deluge the land with blood, and swept away every institution which stood in the way of their theories of equality and government, a reaction set in which led to the arbitrary despotism of military power, and ultimately to the restoration of the Bourbons. That revolution, too, went backward,—and its retrograde movement began with the abandonment of judicious and moderate measures of reform and progress.

The same fate is quite likely to overtake the revolution achieved by the Republican Party in the condition and prospects of the colored race. The War has set them free; and it is very truly and very justly said that this is only the first step in the work of their redemption. They are to be clothed with the full personal rights that belong to citizenship, to be admitted to the enjoyment and exercise of political power, and made equal, in all essential and public relations, with citizens of every other race. This, as an ultimate result, is a logical necessity. But it by no means follows that it must or can be attained at a single bound; and the danger which now seems imminent is that the attempt thus to attain it will create a reaction which, if it cannot finally defeat that result, will postpone it for years, and surround it with difficulties, dangers and sufferings of the most serious sort.

If the President and Congress two years ago could have waived their personal and official contest as to which should be supreme, and taken up this whole question with candor, calmness and a patriotic desire for the good of all concerned, the whole question would long ere this have been in the way of a pacific, satisfactory and beneficent adjustment. The civil rights of the colored race could have been secured; their right to political privileges and power could have been recognized, and their admission to its exercise, when qualified for it, could have been secured; the Union would have been ere this fully restored, and the current of our republican life would be now flowing in its full and healthy vigor,—perfecting our free institutions and raising all classes of our people, by its natural operation, to the level of equal political, social and personal rights. The temper of the Southern people was favorable to such an adjustment; they were ready, in the first place, to accept as a matter of necessity whatever terms might be prescribed to them by the National Government, and they were disposed, in the next place, to concede the justice and wisdom, under the changed circumstances of the country, of such measures as the Government might deem essential to its safety and welfare. But when they found the Government itself divided, and the Executive and Legislative Departments engaged in a sharp and deadly contest about the terms of settlement, they very naturally awaited the result, and yielded nothing which the attitude of either party gave them hopes they might retain.

And they are still awaiting the issue of this conflict. If the President and Congress could even now agree upon a just basis of restoration and unite their efforts to make it effective, there would be, in our judgment, very little difficulty in securing the assent of the Southern people to all the essential principles for which both the President and Congress are contending. And until we have a President and Congress that will be thus in substantial accord on these fundamental principles, we shall have no settlement of the questions in controversy. Where the blame for their hostility lies, it is no part of our present purpose to inquire:—its disastrous results are making themselves felt on every section of the country and in every branch of the public welfare. And impartial history will hold both the President and Congress to the rigid responsibility, which the momentous interests involved in their action have created for both.

Just now the danger is that the efforts of the extreme men who have the direction of affairs, will create a reaction that will postpone for years all reform in the line of their labors. They are determined on universal suffrage for the negroes at once;—they run a very serious risk of arousing a hostility which will deny them suffrage on any terms for a good many years to come. They throw away a good they might secure now, and which would prepare the way for what they want hereafter,—and incur the peril of losing all they contend for, both now and in the future. The motto of the reaction to which they have already given life and hope is, that this is the "white man's Government," and the colored race has no rightful place or power in its affairs. If anything can give success to a maxim so directly at war with the fundamental principles of our Government, and so hostile to every sentiment of humanity and equal rights, it will be the effort to give them universal suffrage at once, and to put virtually into their hands the shaping of our national policy in this most critical period of its fate. The Revolution, on whose bosom these men suppose they are peacefully floating to assured success, is very likely to "go backward"—as have all revolutions in which unreasoning violence has obtained control.

Congress and the Supreme Court.

The extremists are reckless, if not desperate. For twelve months past they have been engaged in tying the hands of the President, and stripping him of authority conferred by the Constitution. And now they are about to attempt the same operation upon the Supreme Court, with the view of preventing an adverse decision upon the Reconstruction acts.

On the part of those who share the views of Mr. Stevens, the talked-of measure will be consistent. Whatever else may be charged against them, they at least have not resorted to false pretences to justify the Congressional policy. No constitutional scruple has been allowed to stand in their way. They have boldly confessed that policy unconstitutional, and have rested its defence upon the plea of revolutionary necessity. The Constitution, according to their theory, is for the time subject to the higher law of the conqueror as interpreted by a partisan majority. If essential to their plans, they would disregard every constitutional right of the Executive, and make the Supreme Court in all things subservient to their will.

In pursuance of the latter determination, it is understood that the House Judiciary Committee have in preparation a bill making imperative the concurrence of two-thirds of the Supreme Court in any decision involving the issue of constitutionality. The movement has its origin in an apprehension that a majority of the Court will sooner or later pronounce the Reconstruction law unconstitutional; and the considerations which have heretofore prevailed in Congress may possibly again assert their sway. For by passing the measure proposed, an adverse decision will be rendered impossible—so far as Congress can contribute to that result; since three of the judges are known adherents to its policy.

If this project prevail, the higher attributes of the Court will be destroyed. The principle will be in effect affirmed that partisan exigencies, real or supposed, constitute the supreme law; that the Court, created by the Constitution in part to judge of the validity of Congressional action, shall henceforward be powerless, whatever the character of that action may be. To-day the proposition is that, instead of a majority of the Judges, two-thirds of the whole shall concur; to-morrow, if necessary, the concurrence of all may be required. There is no limit to the interference if it be commenced—no restriction save that which a majority of the dominant party may for the moment impose upon themselves. They proclaim that they may enact what they please, and may obviate objection on the ground of unconstitutionality by usurping power to mould the decisions of the Court in any shape which to themselves shall seem best. If it be unmanageable after exacting a two-thirds judgment, or a unanimous judgment, the number of judges may be increased; and thus, by one device or another, the independent jurisdiction of the Court may be destroyed.

No more significant commentary on the reconstruction legislation—no more startling illustration of the unscrupulousness which actuates the Radical leaders—can be conceived, than that which this affair affords. The cowardice as well as the bravado of guilt is stamped upon its face. It shows an utter absence of confidence in the constitutional efficacy of the measures which are applicable to the South, and an utter want of moral courage to uphold the principles that are involved. A consciousness of right usually inspires calmness and strength, and the party which realizes it seldom shrinks from the contingencies incident to political warfare. These extreme Radicals, however, seem to shut their eyes when they rush ahead. They are afraid of the ground they tread upon, and of phantoms at every turn. Now it is of the President, anon of the District Commanders, and yet again of the Supreme Court. We suspect that they also begin to fear the people in whose name they act, and whose instinctive sense of justice revolts against the abuse of their delegated power. The idea seems to prevail in the Reconstruction and Judiciary Committees that there is no time to lose. The thing called reconstruction must be pushed through, even though it be necessary to muzzle the Supreme Court Judges.

How the Court will treat the attack upon its independence remains to be seen. It is not likely to respect or to obey a law which interferes with its constitutional functions, notoriously for the accomplishment of an unconstitutional purpose. What then? Suppose the Court, by a majority of its members, declares the Reconstruction acts constitutionally invalid, and refuses to recognize as constitutional the law defining the conditions of a judgment? Will Congress, having failed to legislate the Court into compliance, undertake to legislate it out of existence? Will a party majority make the General-in-Chief the judge of the Judges, as well as the superior of the President? Will they at last avow their contempt for the Constitution and their resolve to proceed regardless of its provisions? To this position their steps unquestionably tend, and the only influence that can restrain them will be fear for their own safety. Of what possible value then, will be the policy of Congress when pushed to extremities? A party whose leaders trample on the Constitution because it impedes their operations, cannot long retain the confidence of the country, and when their overthrow comes—as come it must—what will be the fate of their policy? what the upshot of their plotting and legislating and usurping? These are inquiries which concern more than themselves, for they indicate the reöpening of the Southern question and the reconstructing of reconstruction, as consequences of the recklessness which marks the Radical programme.

The New Reconstruction Bill.

The Reconstruction Committee has not quite got up to the standard of the Southern Conventions. They, or some of them, have modestly asked that the civil offices of their respective States be declared vacant, and that they be filled by appointees of the Conventions. This seems to have been a little too much for the Committee. But, though the new measure which it has prepared does not directly foster anarchy, it does provide for a great deal of confusion and for a central military dictatorship by way of remedy.

It will not be easy, by-and-by, to define the civil Governments of the ten excluded States, or to say how or for what they exist. Provisional they have already been declared to be. Under the proposed measure they will be several shades less than Provisional, if it be possible to comprehend an organization which has an existence and still has none. The notion is paradoxical, but so will be the law. The State Governments will go on as at present, but the Federal Executive and Judiciary are forbidden to recognize their validity, or the validity of anything they do. If Hunnicutt or Bradley were to organize a revolutionary junta and call it a Government, it would have the same title to recognition at Washington that the present Provisional Government of Virginia or Georgia will have under the law.

The only authority that will be visible or recognized, as between the South and the Union, if this project become law, will be the military authority. It will be a central military authority, too. The discretionary power now wielded by the District Commanders is to cease; and the General-in-Chief, sitting in his office at Washington, is to be the absolute master of the South. He is to be dictator. The administration of the Reconstruction law, and of all laws, will be under his exclusive supervision. His nod will appoint or remove. He may knock down Governor, Judges, Sheriffs and every civil functionary in a State, as unceremoniously as he would knock down ninepins, and may play mischief generally, with none to call him to account. Provided only, the States prove themselves reconstructed by adopting constitutions filled with "loyal safeguards," and by sending to Washington Senators and Representatives with the mark of the Radical Cain upon their brows,—the General-in-Chief may do or undo, obey law or break it, respect white men's rights or disregard them, according to his sovereign will and pleasure.

If Congress insists upon having a dictator, Gen. Grant is certainly the best man for the office. Cool, clear-headed, free from partisanship, and inclined to be magnanimous, he is the best man on whom Congress can confer these enormous powers. But there can be no mistake about the main fact. Congress now proposes to operate by and through a dictatorship. A soldier is to do the work which the Radicals are unable otherwise to do. The sword is to take the place of statesmanship in the business of reconstruction. To this complexion has the jugglery of the Reconstruction Committee finally come.

What signifies the constitutional designation of the President as Commander-in-Chief? He may command, but the new bill enjoins indifference to his orders. In relation to the army and the South, he will be laid upon the shelf until the dictatorship make room for constitutional government—if that ever happen.

To call all this reconstruction, is a perversion of terms. To imagine that it will promote peace at the South, or in any degree contribute to the restoration of the Union, were transparent folly. What it really amounts to is a confession that Congress has sunk so deep into difficulties of its own making that it sees no lawful method of deliverance;—and like all such bodies, in similar dilemmas, flies to a military despotism for relief.

The Prospects of Ireland in the British Parliament.

The British Parliament will meet for the regular session in a few weeks, and there are signs that at last an attempt will fairly be made to grapple with the heterogeneous mass of difficulties grouped together under the title of "the Irish question." It is scarcely to be expected that any comprehensive legislation is likely to result from the proceedings of the ensuing session. The measures demanded for the settlement of the question, whatever their nature, must necessarily be on far too great a scale to be hurried through a moribund House of Commons, with an election on an enlarged electoral basis impending.

At the same time it is clear that now is the time, in the interest both of England and Ireland, for the serious consideration of the causes of Irish discontent in its various phases. Although no alteration in the organic relations between the two countries, nor any actual legislation on the Protestant establishment or the land tenure question can be looked forward to during the current year, there is still ample scope left to Parliament for initiating a new course of policy, and for laying the basis of sound and practical action in the future.

The Irish Reform bill is the first and most important measure to be submitted to Parliament. There is every reason to believe that it will be on a liberal scale, and if the Government have the wisdom and courage to go far enough in the matter of redistribution of seats, a vast clearance of preliminary difficulties will have been made. Liberal policy in this matter will at once immensely facilitate future legislation, and give to the mass of moderate Irishmen a guarantee that there exists in the Imperial Parliament a genuine desire to hear the national demands of Ireland fairly stated, through a constitutional channel, by the popular voice. As long as a decaying village of three thousand inhabitants, absolutely owned by a Tory peer, has half the weight in Parliament of the populous County of Cork, it is impossible to say that Ireland is represented in that body. Great as is the injustice of similar anomalies in England, where the divergence of class, religious and local interests is slight by comparison, it is tenfold greater where questions almost international in their character are at issue. It is to be hoped that the influence of the mere obstructive element in the Conservative Party will not deter its leaders from improving to the utmost their immediate opportunity. Any attempt to deal with Parliamentary Reform in Ireland according to the traditions which have too long governed British policy in that country, will at once alienate thousands of Irishmen who would otherwise be well affected, and either drive them into Fenianism, or at all events render them passively hostile to English rule, and distrustful of the good faith of England in the treatment of the great Irish questions which will come before a Reformed Parliament in another year.

The discussions incidental to the passage of an Irish Reform bill will enable all eminent English statesmen to manifest the spirit in which they view Irish questions, and to enunciate clearly the principles by which they intend to be governed in their treatment. If the House of Commons contains half a dozen statesmen worthy of the name, they can now, by throwing aside party jealousies, conciliate the great bulk of Irishmen, and agree upon some broad basis for legislation on the pressing demands of Ireland. We are glad to see that there exists in England a disposition to abandon the plausible but utterly fallacious theory that because Irish discontent, as expressed in Fenianism, blankly refuses to accept anything short of separation, it is useless to offer reforms. Fenianism is but a morbid excrescence, the existence of which is rendered possible alone by misgovernment which drives thousands of naturally loyal subjects into brooding disaffection. England's difficulty at this moment in dealing with Fenianism in Ireland arises from the fact that the mass of the population, though not sympathizing actively with its objects, are laboring under too acute a sense of grievances to be very hearty in their aid toward its repression. If England can only secure their hearty allegiance, Ireland will soon cease to demand a garrison for the support of English rule. The indication of an honest wish on the part of English statesmen to modify the tenure of land, and to remove the glaring injustice of the Irish Church, would convert thousands of men who now look upon English rule with cold aversion and settled discontent, into active assistants in the work of putting down Fenianism.

As yet, no member of the Government has made any sign. Mr. Gladstone's recent speech, though full of party spirit on bygone questions, was singularly free from it in regard to Irish matters, and thoroughly liberal in tone. Mr. Bright's speech, on the other hand, though embracing a powerful and manly argument in favor of early and thoroughgoing action, was disfigured by violent party feeling, and an amount of frantic abuse of the Derby Government which was not only out of place, but wantonly mischievous. If any question ever treated in Parliament demands freedom from party and personal acrimony more than another, the Irish question does; and the man who first commences political stone-throwing is greatly to blame. There is no evidence yet that the Government intends to adopt the old and mischievous policy of *non possumus* on the subject, and, until their views have been fairly stated in Parliament, party invective is at least uncalled for. We believe that England has now the opportunity to destroy Fenianism by the satisfactory means of depriving it of all sympathy in Ireland outside its own ranks. As for the perpetrators of deeds such as that at the Clerkenwell Prison, of course the law will take its course as in the case of other murderers. The formal repudiation of the authors of such deeds by the Fenian organization, at once precludes the possibility of viewing them as in any sense merely political offenders.

The Opening of the Rebellion.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* publishes the following dispatch from Southern Senators, including Jeff. Davis, dated some three months before the actual outbreak of the rebellion:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861.

To Col. W. H. Chase, Pensacola:

Yours received. We think no assault should be made. The possession of the fort is not worth one drop of blood to us. Measures pending unite us in this opinion. Bloodshed may be fatal to our cause.

Signed by Senators Mallory, Yulee, Slidell, Benjamin, Iverson, Clay, Wigfall, Fitzpatrick and Davis.

The *Advertiser* thinks this evidence conclusive in support of the theory that the South was driven into war, and adds that "history will yet prove that the South took up the sword only as a last resort and with reluctance." But the South struck the first blow. The attack on Sumter opened the war, and it is pretty certain now that but for that or some similar act on the part of the South no war would have been inaugurated by the Government.

Pacific Railroad Progress.

The telegraph announces the completion of the twenty-seventh section, (of twenty miles each,) that is to say, that five hundred and forty miles west from the Missouri River at Omaha have been opened for travel and freight. A distance of ten miles more will carry the rails to the summit of the Black Hills, the highest range of the Rocky Mountains. The work will not be suspended during the Winter. Track-laying cannot be done to advantage while the ground is frozen, but blasting and grading can be, and an army of men under intelligent leadership will be kept steadily at work. A review of the work accomplished within the year 1867 would be the best illustration of the energy and *vim* for which the American people are justly proverbial. The commercial aspect of this national railway line is concisely presented in the recent report of the Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, who says:

> "On the completion of our Pacific Railway, and the development of our steam communication with Asia, San Francisco and New-York will be nearer than London to a large number of Asiatic ports, both in time and distance, even with the advantage of the abbreviated Suez Canal. Measuring from San Francisco our superior advantage on the score of distance reaches across the Pacific, and extends around the Peninsula to a point between Singapore and Senang; starting from New-York, our local advantage reaches beyond the Philippine Islands, finding the point of equalization with British transit somewhere between Manilla and Singapore, and as to Melbourne, the commercial metropolis of Australia, London loses, in comparison with San Francisco, 3,379 miles, and in comparison with New-York, 379 miles. These facts must lead to important results. They indicate a probable monopoly of the carrying trade of the Pacific by American bottoms. * * * The control of the Eastern trade is at present, what it was in the past, the basis of commercial ascendency."

With such results to flow from the completion of our inter-oceanic railroad, none can be indifferent to the monthly record of its progress, or fail to wish it a hearty God-speed in its further construction.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. Hancock incurs the direful wrath of Congress by insisting on making the military power subordinate to the civil authority in his district. This is reversing the ordinary course of things very curiously. Successful soldiers have generally been champions of military rule, and great perils to liberty have always been apprehended from their fondness for arbitrary authority. In this case one of the most brilliant Generals of our civil war is denounced most vehemently by the National Legislature for not being arbitrary enough in his administration. He has to fight to maintain the supremacy of the laws and tribunals of justice.

Sportsmen and right-minded men generally are getting up a good deal of indignation at finding trout and other fish that are out of season, served up constantly at private tables and at some of our leading restaurants. They protest against it as a piece of barbarism without anything whatever to vindicate or excuse it. It would be just as sensible to serve oysters in midsummer as trout in Winter, and for the same reason: both are spawning, and therefore are unfit to eat. Those who fancy they are luxuries when out of season are simply ignorant of their habits and qualities. Besides it checks their increase and is against the law. If gentlemen who encounter such violations of common sense at private dinners or in public places, would take a little pains to protest against them, they would soon be stopped.

Things must be in a bad way in Mississippi. The Reconstruction Convention is in session, but can't get credit for gas. The Superintendent of the gas works demands personal security from individual members for the payment of the bill. Of course no business can be done until the supply of this essential article is secured by irreversible guarantees.

It is said that the Japanese visitors to the City Hall lately initiated the members of the Common Council into the mysteries of *hari-kari*,—the useful ceremony with which public officers in Japan end their careers when they have been unsuccessful in office. Is it possible our city functionaries think of imitating their example? The heart swells with exultation at the bare thought of such a reform,—but we fear that is all that will ever come of it.

It is asserted that, with possibly one other exception, Mr. Trenholm is the only man in South Carolina who has what would pass for a respectable income from his property. He is very rich, and his wealth was acquired while he was Secretary of the Treasury in the Confederate Government and by means of the facilities afforded by that position. Gov. Aiken, who, before the war, was one of the richest men in the State, has now barely enough to live upon, and the great body of the planters, traders and business men, who once had handsome properties, are now utterly destitute. Some have considerable tracts of land but no money to buy the implements required for its cultivation.

An Albany correspondent of the *Leader* says the fact that the Democrats have control of the Assembly has produced a very marked change in their bearing and conduct; they now "*hold their hands up*, and manifest in every way a sense of relief." They always did "hold their hands *out*" pretty well, when there was any chance of getting anything in them; and we presume they do it now more boldly and urgently than ever.

It seems that neither the presentments of Grand Juries, the remonstrances of the Press, nor the painful and shameful revelations that are made from time to time concerning the Tombs, have any effect in bringing about the reforms that are needed in that prison-house. After the Grand Jury presentment of last year the subject was dropped, and if another presentment is made this year, we suppose it will share the same fate. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have now taken up the matter, and in their report call the attention of the Legislature to the defective character and utterly inadequate accommodation of the First District Prison or Tombs. The place was originally intended to provide prison room for 120 prisoners. During 1867, the average number was about 350, three times as many as there were cell accommodations for. During the month of September the number reached 400. The result of this was, that the prison was fearfully overcrowded, and the shocking incidents which we have had frequent occasion to chronicle were the result. Their report says that all the appeals of the Commissioners and of the Grand Jury to the Common Council and Board of Supervisors have proved fruitless in securing a remedy of this condition of things, and asks that authority may be granted to erect a new prison on a more eligible site. We trust that after the Legislature gets through its license legislation, it will pay some attention to this cognate branch of the public interests.

Now that the report that Gen. Meade has removed Gov. Jenkins is confirmed, Congress may revise its judgment of the President's change of commanders. Pope, it has been supposed, was removed in part at least because he was suspected of intending to do this very act. The offence charged on the Governor is his refusal to issue his warrant for the expenses of the Reconstruction Convention. The Convention, certainly, is a lawful body under the acts of Congress, whatever may be thought of the wisdom of its action; and it is not easy to see any good reason for refusing to pay its members, if the State has anything to pay them with. Whatever the President does has very much the same effect upon Congress that displaying a red cloth has upon a mad bull. They never think of waiting to see what will come of it, but plunge at it on the instant.

It has been discovered that we have the means of fastening a quarrel on the island of St. Domingo which will enable us to seize the Bay of Samana, and thus obtain a foothold in the West Indies without the trouble of paying for it. The *National Intelligencer* strongly urges this mode of proceeding upon the Government, as at once cheaper and more becoming the dignity of the nation. Until this question is settled, it holds, we cannot possibly buy anything from St. Domingo, or have friendly dealings of any kind with its government. It seems the Dominicans, five or six years ago, drove off some Americans from an island near there of which they had taken possession. By seizing what we want now, under pretext of redress for this insult, we can save a great deal of money and settle the question of buying St. Thomas. The plot is not a bad one—as plots go.

The London *Chronicle*, (a Catholic weekly,) while urging the English Government to revise its position as to the rights of British subjects naturalized in this country, shows that at the same time, the changes demanded by Americans will not inure to the advantage of those Irish-Americans who are now on trial as Fenian conspirators. For example, it says that an Irishman who rebels against the Imperial Government may claim whatever degree of consideration can be extended to political offenders; "but an Irishman naturalized in another country who, relying upon his foreign nationality to shield him from the consequences, leaves the land of his adoption to plot against a Government all connection with which he has renounced, is a simple filibuster; and, once recognized as such, will neither deserve nor receive mercy."

The cable reports that the London Police are on the track of the celebrated Col. Michael Doheny, and are confident of capturing him. The vigilance of the London detectives is doubtless very great, and if it achieves this result it may well be deemed superhuman. The difficulties in the case are a good deal increased by the fact that the Colonel died in this City two or three years ago. He came to this country after the last futile and absurd Irish rebellion, and engaged in journalism. He abated nothing of his hatred of England to the last,—but we don't think he went back to Ireland, or anywhere else within the jurisdiction of the English police.

It is curious to note how often a statement comes, by mere repetition, to be accepted as absolutely and undeniably true. A City weekly says that "our Fathers left England for an idea—the equality of all men—proclaimed it on these western shores, fought to secure it, but, in haste for peace and union, forgot the idea for which they fought." We do not suppose many people who know anything of the actual history of the case give any weight to loose and inaccurate statements of this kind; but, with the mass of readers, it is rank heresy, if not treason, to question them, and they have a great deal to do with shaping the political opinion and action of the day. The "equality of all men," in the sense in which the phrase is now used, was probably the last idea the first Puritan emigrants from England thought of entertaining.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in treating of the Irish question, says that the dominant party in Ireland, being "rewarded for their services in keeping down rebels by a monopoly of power and emolument, have been thereby strongly tempted to take care that there should *always be rebels to keep down.*" Do we not see the working of the same kind of political philosophy in this country as well as in Ireland?

Our recent notice of the presence of Mr. J. W. Torrey, of Borneo, in this country, elicits the information that he is here only on a temporary visit, and the assurance that he has no thought of abandoning his enterprise in the island of Borneo. He intends to leave in a few days to resume the prosecution of the designs which he projected fifteen years ago, and which he is now carrying on through the American Trading Company of Borneo.

Mr. Edwin de Leon, who was at one time one of the Confederate agents in Europe, is publishing in the *Citizen* a series of interesting articles on the secret history of the Confederate diplomacy abroad. We have already referred to some of the statements which they contain. In the number for last week he gives interesting personal sketches of Judge Rost, W. L. Yancey and Mr. Dudley Mann, who were the first Commissioners sent abroad by the Confederate Government. He states a fact of some interest in connection with the celebrated seizure of Mason and Slidell from an English steamer, and the general expectation that the British demand for their release would be refused by the United States Government, and that a war with England would follow, which was quite certain to secure Confederate independence. Mr. Yancey, it seems, did not share in these sanguine expectations of his colleagues; he said he "knew Mr. Seward too well to hope that he would commit so suicidal a blunder, and that the difficulty was sure to be tided over." The confirmation of his fears satisfied him that they had nothing to hope from foreign aid, and he soon after came home and entered the Confederate Senate, a field of labor much more congenial to his tastes than diplomatic service.

The Post-office Department has recently given notice that it will no longer pay for advertising the list of letters uncalled for at the various Post-offices throughout the country; but it authorizes Postmasters to furnish the list to newspapers that will publish them gratuitously. This strikes us as rather small business. It may be wrong to expect the Department to notify individuals that letters are awaiting their call at the Post-offices, but they have done it for a good many years without encountering any very severe censure from the public therefor. It is evidently expected now that newspapers will find it so much to their pecuniary advantage to publish the lists as a matter of news, that they will do it gratuitously. Possibly they may; but it scarcely seems worth while for the Government to avail itself of this circumstance to save the small expense involved. In large cities the lists will not be published at all.

The "Society of the Army of Tennessee" has already held two successful annual reunions, and has perfected an organization likely to flourish till the last member of it is dead. A "Society of the Army of the Cumberland" is now formed, and will in due time hold its first convention. It is singular that no "Society of the Army of the Potomac" of any kind, national or local, of officers or men, has ever been started. One would have supposed that this latter would have been among the foremost of these organizations, designed to keep up the memories of old campaigns, to renew old friendships, and to bring comrades in battle face to face again. If the Army of the Tennessee with Grant, Sherman and others to lead the list, and the Army of the Cumberland, with Thomas, Rosecrans and others, are successful in their reunions, surely the old Army of the Potomac, with Meade, Hancock and its illustrious array of great names to give impetus to such a project, should make a move in the same direction. Its members are no more widely scattered now than those of the Armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee.

Political Speculations.

From the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1868.

Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, is here, and represents that the Constitution which the Convention of the State will submit *will certainly be defeated by the people.* He declares that with confidence, and notwithstanding the fact that, upon the passage of the new Reconstruction bill, it will require only a majority of the votes cast at the election for the adoption of the Constitution. Further, Judge Sharkey states that in case of the failure of the people to reject the Constitution, *the white citizens will unite for the purpose of sending negro Senators and Representatives to Congress from that State*, excluding all white men, but obtaining a majority of whites in the Legislature of the State.

Citizens of Virginia, just arrived here, also confidently assert that they can defeat the Radical Negro State Constitution about to be submitted. They have no resource for it except by dividing the Radical negro interest. But they say also that, failing to defeat the Constitution, they will give up the Congressional representation to the freedmen.

It is apprehended, however, that there are so many white Radicals in each of the ten States who aspire to Federal office, that no combination for the election of negroes can succeed. Besides, the National Radical Executive Committee have this matter in hand, and are using all their power in the South to *keep down negro representation for the present, and till after the Presidential election.* They will buy off the negro aspirants, and we learn from good authority that funds are now being raised for this purpose. Any negro nominee for Congress can sell out his chance for a handsome fortune, because, even if a single negro should take his seat in the House prior to the election of President, the Radical candidate will certainly be defeated.

It is stated that the President will send Gen. Wm. T. Sherman on a special mission to the Southern States, to investigate their condition in a material and political view. How far destitution and starvation may occur, and whether there is real danger of collision between races, are questions of great importance to the Federal Government. LEO.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 12.

THE CASE OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The Senate, yesterday, went into executive session at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and did not adjourn till 4:45. The case of Secretary Stanton' occupied the entire session. Long and elaborate speeches were made by Senators Buckalew and Doolittle, and a short speech was delivered by Senator Patterson, of Tennessee. Senator Dixon also began a speech but, at 4:45 asked, on account of illness, that the case be postponed until Monday. It had been the purpose of the Republicans to press the matter to a vote before adjourning, but Mr. Dixon's request being put on the ground of sickness, they consented to let it go over till Monday. No Republican Senator said a word. The only vote taken was on a motion to substitute Doolittle's report for that of the majority, which was lost by a strict party vote. It was evidently the intention of the Senate to reinstate Mr. Stanton, and it will probably be done on Monday.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Meade, last week, telegraphed to Gen. Grant for instructions with reference to the removal of the Treasurer of the State of Georgia, in case he should resist any execution of any order directing that the members of the Convention be paid out of the State Treasury. Gen. Grant has instructed Gen. Meade to remove the Treasurer at once if he makes any resistance to his orders.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Lively times may be expected in Congress this week. Mr. Wilson will report to-morrow from the House Judiciary Committee the bill alluded to in the Times dispatches Saturday, requiring two-thirds of the Supreme Court to concur in any decision involving any Constitutional question. It is his intention to push the bill through at once, and it is reported to-night that the Democrats intend to resist to the extent of fillibustering if necessary in order to compel debate. The danger of unfavorable action by the Supreme Court on the Reconstruction acts, is alleged as the necessity for the speedy passage of the bill. As to the power of Congress, it is urged that inasmuch as it has the right to fix the number of the Judges of the Court, it has likewise the right to determine what number shall be required to pronounce a decision which may overturn a statute enacted by two-thirds of Congress. The Reconstruction bill will also produce lively discussion in the House, and an interesting week may be looked for.

ANTI-BONDED-WAREHOUSE-WHISKY BILL.

The Anti-bonded-warehouse-whisky bill was signed by the President yesterday, and telegrams were at once sent to all parts of the country instructing Collectors to stop the removal of spirits from warehouses without payment of the tax. The owners of spirits, however, in all the large cities, had sufficient notice to remove large quantities in advance, and so much of it found its way on the market that the price declined 25 cents per gallon.

A NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Reconstruction Committee held a long meeting yesterday morning, and after some discussion it was agreed to report the following bill, which will be laid before the House on Monday, and an effort made to pass it, under the operation of the previous question:

Be it Resolved, &c., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas, the civil State Governments in said States respectively shall not be recognized as valid or legal Governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That for the speedy enforcement of the act entitled "An act to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin by Special orders upon all officers in command within the several Military Departments within said States the performance of the acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and to remove by his order from command any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of said army not below the rank of Colonel to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily reorganize civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the General of the army is authorized to remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several Provisional Governments within said disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any or all acts which by said several laws above-mentioned are authorized to be done by the several Commanders of Military Departments within said States, and so much of said acts or of any act as authorizes the President to detail Military Commanders to said Military Departments, or to remove any officers which may be detailed as herein provided is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, that it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assert, by force of arms, the authority of either of said Provisional Governments in said disorganized States; to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States, as provided in this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted that any interference by any person with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the Army, made in pursuance of this act, and the acts aforesaid, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted that so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The vote in the Committee on the bill was:

YEAS—Messrs. Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hubbard, Beaman and Paine.

NAYS—Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Brooks and Beck.

The bill is now exciting much comment. All the Republican members of the Committee voted for it, but Mr. Stevens, who favored the plan of putting the whole power into the hands of the Convention, and denounced the bill as an attempt to make Gen. Grant President. It is said that other Republican members voted for it because they believe it will kill off Gen. Grant by placing the whole responsibility of reconstruction upon him. It is presumed Mr. Stevens will oppose the bill in the House. Mr. Bingham has been instructed to report it, and it will be under his management in the House.

RECEPTION.

Postmaster-Gen. Randall and Mrs. Randall will give their first evening reception on Monday, Jan. 13. Cards have been issued.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Jan. 12.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHILIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

Yesterday, Señor Don Alberto Blestgana, who has for some time past been accredited to this Government as Chargé d'Affaires of Chili, took official leave of the Secretary of State. Mr. Blestgana has, it is said, been intrusted by his Government with an important mission to England. If he in any way owes this mark of confidence to the manner in which he has discharged his official and personal duties here, the trust, it is believed in diplomatic circles, has certainly been most judiciously bestowed.

GROWTH OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.

A striking instance of the growth of Government affairs is furnished by the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, the principal business of which is the examination of accounts and claims relating either directly or collaterally to the army. In 1859 the work of the office required the services of but twenty-one clerks; nearly four hundred are now actively employed, and a bill lately passed the House providing for a furtheir increase of fifty, for the purpose particularly of expediting the settlement of claims for the bounty given to the soldiers in the late war, a majority of whom, ignorant of the care and labor necessary in adjudication in each individual case to prevent fraud, are still wondering at the delay made in forwarding their dues. The files of the office are already burdened by something over a hundred and seventy-five thousand claims for bounty and arrears of pay, and each month brings in nearly ten thousand more. The present force engaged upon this work can dispose of about nineteen thousand claims per month. It will therefore, be sometime yet, even with the additional help, before the business can be reduced to a peace footing. It is understood that the appointees to clerkships under the act referred to, will be subject to a strict examination upon matters pertaining to the business upon which they are to be engaged, and only those selected who have a competent, practical knowledge upon the special points involved.

THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

At the meeting recently held in this city in favor of protecting American naturalized citizens abroad, speeches were made by about twenty members of Congress of all parties. The letter which Speaker Colfax addressed to it was as follows:

"A country like ours, all of whose people, except Indians not taxed, are of foreign birth or descended from foreigners, must either cease to naturalize the millions who come to us from abroad or must protect them fully in the rights of citizenship proffered to them by our laws. As it is the greatest glory of any nation that it protects the poorest and humblest of its citizens as earnestly as the richest and most powerful, we should be as quick to throw the shield of our nationality over all who have taken our oaths of allegiance in our courts as if they had been born on our soil. To demand that they should fight and bleed and die for the country of their adoption in war, as American citizens, and then fail to protect them as American citizens in peace, at home or abroad, would be a national shame. I have no doubt that Congress will speak on this subject with no uncertain voice."

PERSONAL.

A. H. Wyman, Esq., for some time past Assistant Cashier of the office of the United States Treasurer, has resigned the position to accept a similar place in a bank at Omaha City. Mr. Wyman has received, in answer to his resignation, complimentary letters from the Secretary and Treasurer, and has also been presented, by the clerks in the Treasurer's office, with a handsome service of silver.

AMUSEMENTS.

French Theatre.

Mme. Ristori is to give five performances in New-York this week, and these, Mr. Grau announces, will be her very last in this City until the Italian company returns from Havana, whither it departs on Thursday week. On Tuesday, Jan. 21, a farewell representation will be given by Mme. Ristori at the Brooklyn Academy. This evening "Marie Antoinette" will be performed at the French Theatre, and on Wednesday, at a *matinée*, "Elizabeth" will be played. On Thursday night Mme. Ristori will make her first appearance in this country as *Norma*. Friday night the farewell benefit of the great *artiste* takes place, and at the closing *matinée* of the present season, on Saturday next, "Marie Antoinette" will be acted for the last time. The *matinée* of this very active drama, on Saturday last, had a most crowded and fashionable audience, and the performance was as interesting as any ever given by the Italian company.

On Saturday evening the French comedy company gave a second representation of "The Will of Cæsar Giradot." The earnestness and excellence of the French acting, although they could not prevent the audience from feeling the piece too long, reconciled the public in a great measure to its length, and helped to enjoy the grotesque fun of its situations. Illustratively valuable, however, as the piece may be in this way, very little of such illustration suffices, and we shall be glad to find that before his company leave New-York, Mr. Bateman is prepared to give us more of the kind of entertainment furnished by "Le Famille Benoiton" and "Cleopatra's Loves." The house was excellently attended on Saturday night. On Tuesday next the French company is to give a benefit to M. Juignet—who may be looked upon as the pioneer of French comedy in New-York. From the little parlor proverbs which his handful of clever artists introduced upon a temporary stage at Irving Hall many years ago until the present time, M. Juignet's devotion to the interests of French comedy has been unfaltering—his perseverance most noble. He certainly deserves such recognition of his worthy endeavors on behalf of the public as a good benefit may afford. The comedy of "Les Diables Roses"—which is interspersed with some of Offenbach's lively airs, will be given on the occasion.

On Thursday last Miss Belle Boyd interrupted the French and Italian performances, at this theatre, making her *début* in New-York. She appeared in *Juliana* in the "Honeymoon," and the *Duchess* in "Faint Heart never won fair Lady." The result of this performance can scarcely be deemed satisfactory. Both parts attempted are characters which require the polish and brilliancy which high culture and long practice alone can bestow. The words alloted to *Juliana* were uttered rhetorically, but no feeling, no passion, no frenzy interlarded the tones. The fine eyes were, it is true, dilated, and the hands clapped and clenched as they will in moments of small rage, but the deep comedy of the play was altogether absent. It has been observed, with perfect truth, that comedy requires in an actor longer training than tragedy. The young tragedian dashes into fame. He deals with strong emotions—profound passions which sweep all before them in their impetuous tide; but the comedian depends upon so many delicacies of manner and expression which are only to be brought to perfection by slow and careful gradations. The rest of the performance, after Miss Boyd's, was quite bad enough to have warranted the interference of the police. The audience seemed, like *Hamlet's* father, to wear their countenances "more in sorrow than in anger," however, and listened to the wearisome monotones of the hastily-banded troupe with pardonable levity. It seems to us almost time that these experimental performances ceased to be permitted in our leading places of amusement. The drama gains nothing by them; the theatre loses character from them; and, as on the above occasion, the poor satisfaction of gratified vanity is the sole return which the most interested party receives for all her heart-burning and anxieties—for the day has gone by when people are flush enough of money to waste it on every itinerant show.

Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. Lester Wallack returns to his own stage to-night after a twelve months' absence,—appearing in two amusing trifles, "The Captain of the Watch" and "Woodcock's Little Game." It has been remarked by a capable writer, that although eminent actors may not claim exemption from those troubles and solicitudes which in every path of life are the inevitable penalties of success, they have the satisfaction of knowing that there is no other class of persons who are regarded by the public with so cordial a feeling of individual interest. Here they have "the start," to use a familiar phrase, of all other artists: the works of painters and poets may be admired,—but, except in their immediate circles, the men themselves enjoy but little personal popularity. The reason is that they do not come into contact with the community at large. With actors the case is different. True, their claim upon posterity is but precarious. Leaving behind them no visible memorials of their genius, their fame is purely traditional. It is a mere matter of rumor transmitted from one generation to another. But, if their estimation with future ages is of perilous tenure, their favor with cotemporaries is exceptionably great. Associating not only the player but the man, with the memory of the hours made happy by the exercise of his talents—people learn to grow proud of a good actor, and more particularly of a good comedian. This flattering sense of present appreciation—which a man of no inordinate ambition may be content to accept in commutation for the prospect of posthumous renown, displays itself on frequent occasions, is never more pleasantly apparent than on the "first nights" of great favorites. What, for example, can be more joyous than the aspect and expression of the audience at Mr. Wallack's theatre on the first nights of Mr. Wallack's personal performances. There is certain to be an overflowing audience, and everybody seems to look upon it as one of the big events of the year. Once upon a time, as everybody knows, who knows anything, young New-York—particularly the fairer sex, cared rather less for a play at Wallack's without Mr. Wallack than they did for the flash of a diamond ring. Latterly, however, they have come to accept his substitutes with graciousness, and to make high festivals of the nights of his return to the footlights. This evening being one of the festival occasions, there is likely to be a jam at Wallack's Theatre.

Niblo's Garden.

Mr. Wheatley announces that his very popular theatre will be reopened on Wednesday evening and that the new spectacle of the "White Fawn" will then be produced. For the last eight days it has been rehearsed by daylight and gaslight, and for the past eight months painters and carpenters and costumers have been busy at it. The piece is founded on one of the fairy stories written by Countess D'Aulnois, and tells about a good queen who prayed so long to the fairies for a child to bless her marriage that she finally received from them a beautiful pledge of their affections in the person of the Princess Desiree—so named because she had been so long desired. Of course, though, there is an evil-disposed fairy in the story, and she declares that if the infant is permitted to see the light of day before she is fifteen years old, something terrible will happen to her. To avoid all danger therefore, a subterranean palace was built for the princess, which was illuminated by diamonds, &c., instead of short sixes and long nines;—in this place the beauty passed her time until she was fourteen years, eight months, and a few days old—when that little rascal Cupid, who is always doing something he had better have left undone, entered upon the scene. A prince of unheard of wealth and learning became enamored of the portrait of this princess of unheard of virtue and beauty;—and she became enamored of his. He sighed and grew sick for her, as the brave princes of fairy tales have always been accustomed to do—and the beautiful princess, in going to meet him, (against the admonitions of parents and friends,) placed herself in the power of the malignant witch, who turned her into a white fawn. Of course the brave prince was inconsolable for her loss, and to distract his mind, and save his tottering intellect, he assembled his Court and went a hunting. Naturally he sees the white fawn, and being a sportsman of taste, resolves to bring it down. The rest of the story can be imagined. But if the imagination is not great enough to compass the end, a visit to Niblo's on Wednesday, or any evening thereafter for the next year, will probably afford the necessary satisfaction. As no fairy story ever was written for the mere purpose of amusing, and all have their proper moral, the good lesson of this is without doubt to show

> —"To what perils and temptations
> The youthful maid exposed may be,
> The world too soon allow'd to see."

As an indication of the popular disposition toward the new piece, it is stated that already $12,000 worth of seats have been sold for the first week's representations.

Olympic Theatre.

Beneath a scowling sky and amid cutting blasts from the northeast, a "Midsummer Night's Dream" is yet to be enjoyed—if the person disposed to it will visit the Olympic Theatre. And it is pleasant to know that, let the inclemency of the weather out of doors be what it may, there is no denying that the scenic splendor with which Shakespeare's exquisite fairy comedy is represented at this theatre makes "glorious Summer" upon the stage. There, at all events, is warmth and brightness to the heart's content. The scenery by Messrs. Hayes and Lewis has a classic and a picturesque beauty which, apart from the more intellectual charms which dwell in Shakespeare's matchless text, should suffice to keep the play long popular, if only for the pleasure it affords to the vision and fancy of the spectator. The richness and variety of the dresses, and the elegance and ingenuity of the stage appointments, contribute to the pictorial effect of a spectacle which is well fitted to gladden the eyes of an audience. The present week is announced as the last but two, as on Feb. 4, Miss Maggie Mitchell begins an engagement at the Olympic.

Miscellaneous.

The "Frost King" will be produced at Banvard's Museum to-night. At Barnum's Museum, Mr. Levick's drama of "Pale Janet" will be revived. Mr. Falconer's famous play of "The Peep o'Day Boys" will be produced at the Broadway Theatre this evening. Mr. Boniface's engagement at the Bowery continues for another week; last week the theatre was crowded every night to see this East side favorite. "The Pilgrim," at Bunyan Hall; the Pantomine, at the Circus; and "Under the Gaslight," at the New-York Theatre, still attract holiday throngs.

Musical.

The opening week at Mr. Pike's beautiful Opera House was brought to a successful close on Saturday, when there was a *matinée* performance of "Il Trovatore." The work was given with much spirit. Mme. La Grange was in excellent voice and sang and acted with rare vigor. The lady's voice is in capital condition. It has never, we think, been heard to such advantage. When she sang at the old Academy of Music the size of the building somewhat overtaxed her powers. Mr. Pike's Opera House is smaller and has been constructed on sound acoustical principles. For singing it is perfect. This might be expected, for Mr. Pike has made the subject a special study, and in carrying out his ideas has spared neither time, trouble, nor money. Whether the house will serve equally well for dramatic purposes remains to be seen. There is often a vast and strange difference in this respect. The laws of acoustics are mysterious and but little understood. They seem, indeed, to "depend strangely on chance or accident. Mr. Pike has hit it completely in the matter of music, and the singers, who feel the ease with which they sing, are no doubt pleased with his success. Signor Massimiliani, who, owing to the indisposition of Signor Brignoli, has had double duty to perform, and moreover has had to contend with a cold, was again in trim, and sang with clearness and force. The gentleman is sometimes deficient in animation, but after he has been "warmed up" he reveals very admirable qualities of voice. Signor Colletti is rather lugubrious as the *Fernando*. Signor Orlandini has an acceptable baritone voice, which he uses unsparingly, and with a tendency to force it beyond its natural capacity. Of Miss Adelaide Phillips it is only necessary to say that she is certainly better now than she has been for many years. Her excellent school is a source of constant inspiration, and her acting leaves nothing to be desired. The audience on Saturday was very large and composed mainly of ladies. During the present week Signor Brignoli will make his *rentrée* and receive the welcome which we are sure awaits him. To-night Verdi's opera of "La Traviata," with La Grange, Massimiliani and Orlandini in the principal *rôles*.

Mr. Theodore Thomas gave the third of his very valuable and interesting symphonic *soirées* at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening. The attendance, although good, was not adequate to the occasion. If Mr. Thomas' *soirées* have not yet become a matter of fashion like the Philharmonic concerts, they are, at least, worthy of the same consideration. We owe our first acquaintance with many important works to the perseverance of Mr. Thomas, who, in more discouraging times than these, has pushed ahead with steady purpose and undaunted resolve. And the question naturally arises, are the times bad? So far as City amusements are concerned, we answer No. The theatres are doing well, and so are all of the miscellaneous crowd of small exhibitions, such as minstrel companies, &c. But for some reason music has been allowed to fall into disfavor. The art which needs the most protection seems to have the fewest friends. Even the latter are discouraged. As for the public, where it finds that an enterprise of importance is merely the subject of a paragraph, it is not likely to be greatly concerned one way or the other whether it succeed or fail. Goethe's axiom that we should always support the beautiful, for the useful takes care of itself, never was so true as now. To return. The opening piece was Beethoven's Symphony in F, (No. 8,) one of the most agreeable and popular of the series, if not the best. The work is well known, and it is only necessary to refer to the execution. The first movement was played with singular force—the violins and stringed instruments displaying an unusual degree of precision and emphasis. The second movement could not have been handled more delicately. The theme is familiar to every one, and is quaintly, even prudishly, charming. The *Minuetto* of the third movement was marred by the bad quality of the tone of the clarinet, but otherwise was excellent. The last movement was also given with *nerve* and clearness. It is a long time indeed since the work was played so effectually. Mr. Thomas had evidently gone through the parts carefully, and bowed and marked the strong passages in a clear manner. The result was a striking unanimity of effect. Occupying the place of honor in the second part was Liszt's symphonic poem, "The Ideal"—a musical illustration of Schiller's poem. It belongs to that class of music called, derisively but not inappropriately, pragramme music. It means a great deal, if you have the words in your hand, but lacks form and is void if you have them not. The opening chord enables the composer to go wherever he likes, and he does. The interest of Liszt's orchestral music is seldom continuous. It is found mainly in the power of culmination. Few composers know so well how to get to a point; not directly and methodically, but by daring and unexpected strides. The subjects of the symphony are clear enough, but it is their treatment which most interests the listener. The knowledge of instrumental coloring possessed by Liszt is hardly, if at all, inferior to that of Berlioz, whilst in a thoroughly perplexing contrast of rhythms he is often the latter's superior. The effects in the present instance are well contrasted, and the climax is approached in a masterly manner. Nothing indeed can be more sonorous and impressive than the "Apotheose" with which it terminates. Although not a work to satisfy the masses, it is one which will always interest the musician, who, however, will not fail to detect many reminiscences in it. It was finely played by the orchestra under Mr. Thomas' direction, as also was Schumann's overture to "Geneveve." There were two soloists, Mme. Balogh and Mr. S. B. Mills. The lady sang two of Schumann's songs very badly, but was more successful in Schubert's "Ungeduld." Of Mr. Mills we can hardly speak in terms of sufficient praise. The Romanza and Rondo from Chopin's E minor concerto were given with a round, distinct, yet delicate grandeur which we have never before heard equaled, even by this artist. It is not merely the quantity of tone that Mr. Mills produces, nor the clear, round pearly separation which parts each note from its neighbor, but makes the string brilliant and beautiful. It is the variety which he imparts to passages, wherein individual coloring is permissable. Without this gift Chopin's music is to apt weary by the closeness of its repetitions. Mr. Mills exhibits an idea like a gem. There is not a facet from which the bright light does not sparkle. He was, of course, received with enthusiasm. In the second part he played a posthumous scherzando by Mendelssohn, strictly in the style of that master, and brilliant, but not otherwise interesting. In response to an *encore* he played Chopin's *Etude* in C sharp minor, as only he can play it. The next *soirée* takes place on Feb. 15.

At the English opera to-night Miss Richings will bring out Wallace's new opera of the "Desert Flower"—postponed from Friday last. Those who desire to post themselves in the music can procure it in every possible form and quantity at Wm. Hall & Son's, Broadway.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' CASES.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest over the body of Peter Bodine, a patrolman of the Fourteenth Precinct, who had been found dead at the foot of a flight of stone steps of the Second Avenue Railroad Depot, at the corner of Sixty-third-street and Second avenue. A post-mortem examination showed that the base of the skull had been fractured. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. The deceased was sixty-five years old, and had been attached to the Police force for some time. ....Peter Lind, No. 195 East Fourth-street, who was so severely beaten by a gang of rowdies New Year's night, died from the effects of the wounds yesterday morning. Coroner Rollins will hold an inquest this morning, but there is little hope that it will result in the identification of his assailants, as Lind at the ante-mortem examination stated that the men were unknown.... George Barton, a printer, lodging at No. 89 Roosevelt-st., was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, when it appeared that the deceased had received severe injuries on the head by a fall about two weeks since, by which death had been superinduced.

AN UNPLEASANT BIRTHPLACE.—About 2 A. M. yesterday, a young German woman named Elizabeth Giess, was found by a policeman on First-avenue, near Sixth-street, having just given birth to a child on the sidewalk. Being within one block of the Seventeenth Ward Police Precinct, she was immediately conveyed there. The poor child was wrapped in a handkerchief, having had a narrow escape from being frozen to death. Dr. A. W. Maclay was sent for by Richard Cornwell, the sergeant on duty, who afforded all the relief which the condition of the woman required. The facts in the case appeared to be these: Elizabeth Giess arrived from Germany about two weeks since, and obtained employment as a servant with John Langelberg, and remained up to Sunday evening, when she was taken ill and desired to be taken to the residence of her brother in East Houston-street. Her employer accompanied her there; but notwithstanding her pain and suffering she was refused admission, and was told to go to the Station-house. She was obliged to walk in the midst of her labor from Essex-street to the corner of Sixth-street and First-avenue. The mother and child are doing well.

PRIZES FOR THE POOR.—John W. Farmer's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street, was crowded to overflowing yesterday afternoon, to witness the drawing for the money prize to be awarded. The sum amounted to only $3 70. Many a merchant, now wealthy, in this City, could boast of less when commencing the world. Before the award was made the meeting was addressed by Mr. Farmer and Robert Crowe, whose remarks went to show the importance to each individual receiving the amount, providing proper use was made of it. Napoleon Charlemain was the lucky drawer of the prize, and an earnest appeal was made by Mr. Farmer and others that the money thus obtained should be wisely expended. An additional list was made out for next Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—Frederick Concklin and Edward Dewey were, yesterday, arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, on a charge of having forcibly entered the apartments of Louis Tassai, No. 33 Rose-street, and of having stolen various articles of wearing apparel, valued at $50. The prisoners, who reside at No. 28 Rose-street, were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each, the principal evidence against them being the alleged confession of Concklin.

THE OLD STORY.—Jeremiah Connor, No. 231 East Twenty-fourth-street, appeared byfore Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and preferred a charge of larceny against Annie Smith, alleging that she had robbed him of $30, while he was in her company, in a room at No. 29 Grand-street. The accused was held for examination.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon John Gallagher and Michael Nolan became engaged in a dispute at No. 20 Cherry-street, when Gallagher stabbed Nolan in the forehead, making a severe but not dangerous wound. Gallagher was arrested and confined in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown woman fell on the corner of Third-avenue and Tenth-street. She was immediately removed to a drug store and medical aid extended to her, but she died in a few minutes. The body was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, where an inquest will be held.

ANOTHER FOUNDLING.—Yesterday morning a female infant, about a month old, was found in the hall-way of the house of Rev. Dr. Morrough, in Fourteenth-street, near Avenue A. It was sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A HACKMAN FINED.—James M. Eldridge, a hackman, was arrested Saturday evening, by Officer Cole, of the City Hall Police, at the New-Haven Railroad Depot, for soliciting passengers without displaying a badge. The prisoner being taken before Justice Dowling, yesterday morning, was fined $10.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At 8 o'clock last evening the curtains at the window of a room in the house No. 352 East Fifteenth-street took fire from the gaslight. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water, and a loss of $25, fully covered by insurance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESPERATE CONFLICT WITH THIEVES.—At an early hour on Friday morning two thieves were surprised while in the act of robbing the hen-coop of Justice Parcells, at Ravenswood, L. I., and Officer Burton undertook to capture them. The thieves, however, succeeded in eluding the officer, making their way to the Hunter's Point Ferry with the intention of crossing to New-York. When they reached the ferry they found Constable William Lynam, of Newtown, who had been apprised of their deeds, awaiting them. The constable demanded their surrender. The thieves resisted, and the constable drew his revolver; but he had no sooner done so than the largest of the thieves felled him to the earth by a deadly blow with a bludgeon, and while he was thus prostrate and bleeding the other thief took possession of his revolver and decamped. Constable Lynam, however, soon recovered, and grappled tenaciously with his powerful antagonist, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in taking him to the lock-up. The desperado was committed to the County Jail by Justice Madden. His name is Larkin, and he is from New-York.

PETIT LARCENY.—John Stephenhagen was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Lee, Forty-fourth Precinct, for having stolen a pair of gaiters, value $5, from the store of Joseph Megley, No. 179 Fulton-avenue. He was held for examination.... Joseph Sengare, arrested at 10 P. M. on the 7th inst., on suspicion of stealing a quantity of silk, was taken before Justice Dowling and committed. The silk was alleged to have been stolen from No. 459 Broome-street, on the night of the 1st of January.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—Catharine Linzner, 66 years of age, residing at No. 25 Meeker-avenue, E. D., was run over and instantly killed at half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, by a car on the Graham-avenue road, driven by Alex. Wright. Her body was shockingly crushed, all the wheels of the car, apparently, passing over it. The driver was arrested and locked up by the Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct. Mrs. Linzner was a native of Germany; she leaves a family.

AN ALLEGATION WITHOUT PROOF.—Saturday evening Officer Buck, Forty-second Precinct, arrested Adolph Van Damm, tobacconist, of East New-York, on the allegation of Rose Fitzsimmons, Jersey City, that he had picked her pocket of $29 in a Fulton-avenue car. There was no suspicion other than that he sat beside her in the car, and no money having been found on his person he was discharged.

BREACH OF THE EXCISE LAW.—A publican named Martin Shea was arrested on a charge of having had his house open for the sale of liquor. Shea lives at the corner of Columbia and Summit streets, and the offence, it is alleged, was committed yesterday morning.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—A lad named Geo. Hoyt, aged 9 years, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having attempted to rob the pocket of Anthony Pires.

List of Deaths on Board the Hamburgh Ship Leibnitz, from Hamburgh.

Infant, 8 days, died Nov. 17.
John J. Staehr, 56 years, Mecklenburg, Nov. 23.
Marie S. H. Schacht, 25 years, Mecklenburg, Nov. 23.
Carl T. Barth, 35 years, Mecklenburg, Nov. 23.
Mrs. Henning, 65 years, Mecklenburg, Nov. 25.
Fred'k Buckmann, 59 years, Mecklenburg, Nov. 27.
Marie S. Wendt, 41 years, Mecklenburgh, Nov. 30.
Wilhelmine Wendt, 20 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 1.
Mrs. Kayrhengst, 62 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 1.
Joachim Witte, 33 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 1.
Caroline Witte, 1 year 6 mos., Mecklenburg, Dec. 1.
Margareth Schroeder, 50 years, Holstein, Dec. 3.
Caroline Uhle, 68 years, Saxony, Dec. 3.
Hellmuth Hildebrandt, 7 years, Poland, Dec. 3.
Fredk. Albert, 45 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 3.
Henriette Mass, 20 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 3.
Anna Mash, 18 months, Mecklenburg, Dec. 3.
Mrs. Viereck, 54 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 3.
Marie Ihde, 3 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 3.
Marie Trost, 45 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 4.
Christian Viereck, 56 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 5.
John J. Ehlers, 54 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 5.
Christ F. Habeck, 43 years, Pomerland, Dec. 5.
Gottfried Lockett, 48 years, Poland, Dec. 6.
Johanne Ihde, 30 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 6.
Henry Ihde, 9 months, Mecklenburg, Dec. 6.
John F. Kurth, 1 year, Mecklenburg, Dec. 7.
Mrs. Sievert, 64 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 7.
Fred'k Wessel, 6 months, Mecklenburg, Dec. 7.
Johanna Detless, 1 year, Mecklenburg, Dec. 7.
Sophie Moller, 45 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 8.
Mrs. Loechelt, 46 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 8.
Ernst Coster, 9 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 8.
Sophie Kopicke, 6 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 9.
Mrs. Reinhold, 31 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 9.
Ida Hildebrandt, 9 months, Poland, Dec. 9.
Elmine Senllin, 3 years, Pomerland, Dec. 10.
Clauss Glissemann, 49 years, Holstein, Dec. 10.
Mrs. Trost, 46 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 10.
Emma Koster, 5 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 11.
Johann Faehse, 83 years, Pomerland, Dec. 11.
Mrs. Voigt, 30 years, Saxony, Dec. 11.
Meta Herrmann, 2 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 12.
Wm. Block, 3 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 12.
Wm. Jhrke, 3 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 12.
Wm. Stuhm, 25 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 12.
Marie Friedricks, 6 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 12.
Agnes Coldenburg, 50 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 13.
Mrs. L. Schroter, 50 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 13.
Carl Schreter, 9 months, Mecklenburg, Dec. 13.
Mrs. H. Lorenz, 51 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 13.
Carl Godemann, 2 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 14.
August Zanzig, 2 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 15.
A. F. W. Zuhse, 20 years, Prussia, Dec. 15.
Sophie Koester, 5 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 8.
Mrs. H. Plagemann, 44 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 15.
Joachin J. Kolpin, 25 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 16.
Frek Meier, 11 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 16.
Minna Schroeder, 24 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 16.
Julius Plagemann, 10 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 17.
Mrs. John Schacht, 50 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 17.
Christ Kaphengers, 64 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 17.
Mrs. John Hahn, 23 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 17.
Caroline Hacker, 18 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 17.
H. J. C. L. Schmidt, 24 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 17.
Adolphine Siebahn, 7 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 17.
John F. Wepner, 67 years, Pomerland, Dec. 17.
Cath. Schultz, 43 years, Hanover, Dec. 17.
Carl Rathmann, 3 months, Mecklenburg, Dec. 18.
Friedke Passow, 28 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 18.
Marie Schroeder, 16 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 18.
Fritz Schacht, 2 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 18.
Mrs. J. Schellin, 40 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 18.
Mrs. J. Masch, 26 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 19.
Fritz Epke, 16 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 19.
Sophie Rolpin, 4 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 19.
C. John Auker, 3 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 20.
Henry Plagemann, 44 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 20.
J. S. G. Fretzel, 29 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 20.
Joach G. Koster, 44 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 20.
Fritz Block, 55 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 21.
Mrs. Henry Moller, 58 years, Mecklenb'g, Dec. 21.
Christoph Schultz, 1 year, Mecklenburg, Dec. 21.
August Gebert, 44 years, Prussia, Dec. 22.
John Trost, 29 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 22.
Mrs. Christ. Schultz, 28 years, Mecklenb'g, Dec. 23.
Sophie Barth, 62 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 23.
Fritz Stark, 29 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 24.
F. Praetke, 37 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 25.
Care infant, Mecklenburg, Dec. 28.
Mrs. J. Rickhoff, 52 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 30.
Carl Went, 1 year, Mecklenburg, Dec. 30.
John Siebahn, 20 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 30.
Louisa Kuhl, 4 years, Mecklenburg, Dec. 31.
Mrs. Prang, 60 years, Mecklenburg, Jan. 1.
John Brandt, 4 years, Mecklenburg, Jan. 4.
Louis Willert, 2 years, Mecklenburg, Jan. 5.
Mrs. C. Erdmann, 28 years, Mecklenburg, Jan. 6.
Fritz Kolpin, 25 years, Mecklenburg, Jan. 6.
Fritz Masch, 3 years, Mecklenburg, Jan. 6.
And four more infants, born during the passage, died; also one cook. Total, 105.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ASSOCIATION.—The next annual meeting of the Military Association of the State of New-York will be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Association, in the City of Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 21st and 22d, 1868, beginning at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 21st. All commissioned officers of the National Guard are invited to attend, as business of much importance to the organization will be transacted. Rev. H. M. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, will deliver the annual address before the Association on Wednesday evening, in the Assembly Chamber.

A Letter from Dr. J. H. Schenck.

"Consumption can be cured." Is this a mere empty assertion, or is it truth? Read carefully and decide. Years of study and research have enabled me to perfect my three great medicines, Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, which, taken as directed, will cleanse the system, restore the appetite, assist digestion, and generate new and healthy blood, all of which are necessary, not only to a vigorous circulation, but to bring the diseased system to a point where relief is possible.

In every case of incipient consumption its victim becomes emaciated, even though the appetite is tolerably good; this is owing to the stomach being loaded with slime, which prevents the food from making the necessary quantity of blood: the stomach must be cleansed, and my Mandrake Pills are the powerful agent to do it successfully, and in fact they are necessary to the proper treatment of nearly all cases of consumption. This fearful disease is always attended by coughs and night sweats, followed by creeping chills, and to stop or attempt to stop either the patient must gradually sink and die, because it would be endeavoring to remedy an effect, while the fearful cause was left untouched. This cause is found in the diseased lungs of the sufferer, which must first be healed before the effect of their disease can be expected to disappear. The all-important question then is, How can the impaired lungs be made sound? If they are not actually in the last stage of disease, my Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will save them. The Mandrake Pills not only cleanse the stomach, but at once unlock the ducts of the gall bladder, and cause the liver to secrete healthy bile. The Seaweed Tonic, taken at the same time, keeps the food sweet until digested, while the Pulmonic Syrup, in connection with the Seaweed Tonic, harmonizes with the food, and both together work right into the blood; then the patient finds himself improving—the wasting of the body ceases, and a gain of flesh is soon apparent—the lungs begin to heal, and a new lease on life commences.

When this reaction has been attained, the disease works off rapidly, free expectoration ensues, and one cough will throw off with ease what before would have cost fifteen minutes of strangling pain. There is also a positive necessity for a consumptive to partake freely of rich food, which my medicines convert into blood.

When in perfect health a man is wasting much more rapidly than when sick; he is making blood faster and better; but when you see a person with sallow complexion, a variety of aches and pains, tongue coated and bowels costive—with spirits depressed so that he beholds nothing but the dark side of existence—that person is not wasting because he is not making flesh fast enough. A congested liver and disordered stomach, prevent the formation of blood by the food, which is all carried off without nourishing the system. Typhoid fever, diphtheria, dropsy, paralysis and many other diseases, proceed from this cause. It is undeniable that two-thirds of the cases of consumption arise from the deranged state of the liver and stomach, and it is equally undeniable that my Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic will cure every case of this kind not accompanied by diseased lungs, although there have been cases where the liver has been congested for a long time, in which it was necessary to purge freely with the Mandrake Pills before it would correct itself. Experience has also proved that no medicine will preserve a healthy tone of the stomach like the Seaweed Tonic when freely taken.

The way to avoid lung disease is for people everywhere to begin in time the use of my medicines, and to use them understandingly. They would then know how to treat a cold, which is the beginning of the disease, without simply trying to stop the cough, which is a relief appointed by nature.

To a person in consumption, and who hopes for a cure, it is positively necessary to avoid taking cold as the slightest chill will check the action of the system and tend to inflammation of the lungs, and this is why I combat the dogma of many physicians, that consumptives require fresh air. There never was a greater fallacy. My practice has proved that a consumptive should be required to remain in the house, in a temperature of about seventy-two degrees, seeking necessary exercise in walking his room. Why do consumptives go to Southern Europe, to Florida, St. Paul, &c.? To get the advantage of an even temperature. This is what, by the above rule, I propose to attain for the multitudes who cannot afford to travel. Some of those who thus go abroad may, perhaps, be restored, owing to the journey, and a change of water and living, causing the system to react and the appetite to improve. But this is what my medicines will do for the consumptive at home, if he will only avoid taking cold. How much better to stay at home and be cured, than to go abroad with but little probability of ever returning!

This is the way, in detail, of my method of treating consumption, and there are thousands living to-day who can and do testify of the excellence of my treatment and medicines. My almanac gives a treatise on consumption in its different forms—bronchial, tubercular, pulmonary, pleuritic—and how to treat it. Every consumptive should get one and read it. They can be had gratis of any druggist, or on application to Dr. Schenck's principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner Commerce-st., Philadelphia. Will be sent by mail.—*Advertisement.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 77 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Lamb Knitting-Machines.

New-York Office at
BARTLETT'S MACHINE AND NEEDLE
DEPOT, No. 569 Broadway.

Be Sure and Call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

Letters to
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
No. 542 BROADWAY, N. Y.
A CONSUMPTIVE WRITES:

For two years I have been consumptive, but feel new strength, and am recovering, by the use of Hoff's Malt Beverage.
A. BEHREND, No. 464 6th-st., N. Y.
ANOTHER SAYS:
My wife coughs now easier, has better appetite, and feels a general improvement.
F. SPIOHYL, No. 205 West 38th-st.
ITS CONSTANT USE
will keep me up, as I am convinced that my system has changed for the better.
W. WANECK, No. 231 5th-st., N. Y.
I COULD EAT NOTHING
before, but now I have an excellent appetite.
CARLINE MAIDHOF,
No. 184 Eldridge-st., N. Y.
ITS EFFECT ON MY COUGH
and appetite deserves to be called an excellent one.
C. PETERSON,
Bergenwood-av., Hudson City.
MY WIFE HAS BEEN MUCH BENEFITED BY IT
in her case of consumption.
G. WIDMAN, Schoharie, N. Y.

Geo. C. Parker & Bro.,

Wholesale dealers in Fish and Provisions, No. 257 Washington-st., corner Murray-st., have in store now THE CHOICEST STOCK OF GOODS THEY EVER HELD, comprising all styles of Mackerel, Codfish, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese and Dried Fruits.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER.
No. 181 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Removal.

HIRAM YOUNG,
Late of No. 20 John-st.,
Has formed a copartnership with H. C. Reed, Jr.,
Under the style and firm of
HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
And REMOVED his show-rooms
To No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Trade-Mark.
MANHATTAN PLATE CO.
Factory, No. 20 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Celebrated Missisquoi Spring Water, the only known cure for Cancer and Bright's disease, and a specific for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all cutaneous diseases, is for sale by the principal druggists and at the Agency, No. 535 Broadway. As the demand for this water is greater than the supply, this notice is inserted to caution the public against imposition. None genuine unless the name of "MISSISQUOI" is blown in the glass bottles, and the corks branded in like manner.

Cold Feet Radically Cured Without doctor, medicine, insoles, mechanical appliance, or further expense. An invaluable discovery. Bad circulation, the inevitable destroyer of health, easily remedied. Offered to the public at the earnest solicitation of hundreds cured. Send 25 cents, to pay the expense of advertising, and the information will be sent by return mail. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Great Offer for the Holidays.—Waters & Co., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 50 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six superior makers, at low prices for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and balance in monthly installments for rent, and rent applied if purchased. This offer will be continued this month.

More Economical, Remarkable, Certainty of prompt action, in fact, every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price $1.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs, Braids and Bands, wholesale and retail. No. 395 Broadway, up stairs, near Walker-st.

A Death Rattle to Plasters and Soothing Syrups. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT tested free at No. 170 Chatham-square, and No. 796 3d-av., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—FROST.—At Hill Side, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 9, by Rev. Thomas Mallaby, Wm. T. Carpenter, of Red Spring, to Sarah, daughter of Valentine Frost, Esq.

ERICKSON—DAVIDSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, John W. Murray, Esq., Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Dr. E. H. Canfield, E. Nicolls Erickson, of Brooklyn, to Delia, youngest daughter of Roger Davidson, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J.

HAIG—MCCALLUM.—In Corburg, Ontario, Canada, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Laing, James B. Haig, of New-York, to Marion, only daughter of Peter McCallum.

LEE—WAKE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, at the Cathedral, Manchester, England, by Rev. Canon Troutbeck, M. A., James T. Lee, Esq., of New-York, to Caroline, eldest daughter of H. B. Wake, Esq., Greenheys, Manchester, England. No cards.

LOW—HART.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., George Low, of Albany, N. Y., to Isabella M. Hart, of this City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 11, Lieut.-Commander La Rue Perrine Adams, U. S. N., in the 24th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BELCHER.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, at the residence of her parents, after a short but painful illness, Maria L. Belcher, wife of Joseph Belcher, of Port Jervis, and youngest daughter of Wm. E. and Maria E. Adams, of this City, in the 20th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 143 East 29th-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BUSH.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, at Portchester, William L. Bush, in the 51st year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Portchester, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1½ P. M. Train leaves the New-Haven Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11¼ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the train.

BULL.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, Elpha Maclay Bull, widow of T. W. Bull, aged 31 years.
The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, R. S. Maclay, No. 185 West 14th-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

CLIFTON.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 11, Eliza Clifton, relict of the late Timothy Clifton, in the 80th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of W. B. Daland, No. 11 Monroe-av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. Cars leave at 8½, 9 and 9½ A. M. at the foot of Liberty-st. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Elizabeth to convey friends to the house.

DISNEY.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, at Washington, D. C., George Disney, Assistant Engineer U. S. Navy, son of Henry and Christiana Disney, No. 323 East 16th-st.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

HATT.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 11, at her residence No. 230 East 32d-st., Sophia T., beloved wife of Rev. George Hatt.
The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HAMILTON.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Friday, Jan. 10, of diphtheria, Alice Gertrude, youngest daughter of Charles K. and Margarette M. Hamilton.
Funeral services will take place at the Episcopal Church, New-Brighton, at 11 o'clock on Monday next. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.
☞ Boston and Canada papers please copy.

NOYES.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, Col. George F. Noyes, of this City.
His funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 33 East 31st-st., to-day, (Monday,) at 9 o'clock. Afterwards his remains will be taken to Portland, Me., for interment.

PITMAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 9, Cordelia, wife of Wm. E. Pitman.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, Albert Van Winkle, No. 134 West 43d-st., on Monday at 10½ o'clock.

SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 10, Sarah W., wife of Samuel P. Smith.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 19 South Broad-st., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Jan. 10, in this City, Joseph B. Taylor, aged 45 years.
His funeral services will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 436 West 23d-st. The remains will then be taken to Albany, N. Y., for interment.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, Augustus Dwight, only child of Augustus C. and Mary J. Taylor, aged 2 years, 7 months and 6 days.
Funeral will take place at their residence, No. 9 Van Nest-place, Charles-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock.

VALLEAU.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, Mrs. Abby Valleau, wife of Isaiah D. Valleau, in the 69th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Henry Valleau, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 135 East 30th-st.

WYCKOFF.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, Helen S., youngest daughter of Simon J. and Fanny B. Wyckoff, aged 6 years, 6 months and 7 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 1 o'clock Monday, 13th, from the residence of her parents, No. 434 3d-av.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Jan. 11, Lottie Wright, youngest daughter of Mary A. and the late John Wright, in the 11th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of her mother, No. 223 West 10th-st., on Tuesday at 1 P. M.

YATES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 10, Thomas Yates, aged 55 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 99 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC
FOR 1868.
THIS POPULAR ANNUAL
IS NOW READY.
IT CONTAINS:
ASTRONOMICAL, &c.
Calendar—Jewish, Mohammedan.
Calendars, (January to December;) Changes of the Moon; Planets on the Meridian; Sun on the Noon-mark; Siderial Noon; Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon throughout the United States.
Conjunctions, Lunar and Planetary.
Eclipses for the year 1868.
Planets, Conjunctions of Planets, and other Aspects. Seasons.
Star Tables.
Tide Tables of 100 Places.
POLITICAL.
THE GOVERNMENT.
Cabinet—The President's.
Congress—Members of the XLth.
Executive Officers—General.
Foreign Ministers.
Judiciary—Supreme Court.
Post-offices of Members of Congress.
Territories—Delegates from.
STATES OF THE UNION.
Area, Population in 1850 and 1860, (white, colored and Indian,) Increase of Population from 1850 to 1860; number of Members of Congress; State Capitals; Governors; State Elections; Time of Meeting of Legislatures.
ACTS OF CONGRESS.
Synopsis of the Principal Acts Passed at the Second Session of the XXXIXth Congress.
PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.
The most important of the Public Resolutions Passed at the Second Session of the XXXIXth Congress.
PROCLAMATIONS.
All the Proclamations issued by the President from December, 1866, to October, 1867.
PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN 1867.
Vote of State Legislatures on the Constitutional Amendment.
The Reconstruction Acts of Congress.
Progress of Impartial Suffrage.
The Freedmen's Bureau.
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.
Progress of the Population of the United States from 1790 to 1860.
State Censuses since 1860.
PUBLIC DEBT.
The Public Debt in 1866 and 1867.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1868.
Vote of the Electoral College at former Presidential Elections.
The Electoral College in 1868.
ELECTION RETURNS.
Returns from all the States and Territories holding Elections in 1867, carefully compiled and compared with former Elections. Under the head of Southern States will be given the number of white and colored voters registered in each county, and the number of votes, white and colored, cast for and against the holding of State Conventions.
Popular Vote for President, by States, in 1864, 1860 and 1856.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
The States of America and Europe; Area of Population of each, according to the latest (November, 1867) and most trustworthy accounts; name and title of ruler, and year of his accession; form of government.
PRICE 20 CENTS PER COPY.
SEVEN POST-PAID FOR A DOLLAR.
Address orders, with cash inclosed, to
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE GREAT STORY OF THE YEAR.
"FOUL PLAY."
BY CHARLES READE AND DION BOUCICAULT.

This story bids fair to be one of the most striking and deeply interesting ever offered to the American reading public. It is full of incident and those powerful dramatic effects for which both the authors are famous.

"*Every Saturday*, the admirable eclectic weekly published by Ticknor & Fields, has commenced with its fifth volume a new serial, 'Foul Play,' by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault, published from advance sheets. It is crisp in language and dramatic in incident, as might be expected from the authorship."—*Cleveland Herald.*

THREE PARTS of this brilliant Story are now published in

EVERY SATURDAY,

beginning with the number for Jan. 4, 1868.

Besides this serial, EVERY SATURDAY for 1868 will contain, as heretofore, the best Short Stories, Biographical and Descriptive Essays, Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, that appear in Foreign Periodicals.

"The selections are made with most excellent taste and judgment, and as none but a thorough literary man could make them. In this fine periodical we have the cream of the English and foreign magazines and reviews."—*New-Orleans Bee.*

TERMS: Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5; $4 to subscribers for any other of the Periodicals published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. MONTHLY PARTS—Single Number, 50 cents; Yearly Subscription same as for Weekly Part.
⁂ For sale by all newsdealers.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y. Also free, by the same publisher, a circular of Daisy Swain, the Great Patriotic Poem of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncles, Etruscan, Coral Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 14th, WEDNESDAY, 15th, THURSDAY, 16th, and SATURDAY, 18th inst. The mails on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday will close at this office at 12 o'clock noon, and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 11:[illegible] A. M.; C, D and E, 11:25 A. M.; E and F, 11:10 A. M.; G, 11 A. M. Notice of the hour of closing the mail on Wednesday will be posted at the General Office and Stations on TUESDAY AFTERNOON.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

INVALIDS' WHEEL CHAIRS FOR IN or out door use, from $30. Invalid carriages to order. Patent cantering horses, $12 to $35. Children's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	109⅜	109⅝	10-40 Cou.	102⅛	102⅜
Coupon, 1881	109⅝	109⅞	Gold	137⅜	137⅝
5-20 Register'd '62	106	106½	June 7.30	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅛	108⅜	July 7.30	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅝	106⅞	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅝	117⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅛	107¼	Aug., comp'ds. '65	115⅝	116⅛
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	105½	105⅝	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '67	105⅝	105¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.	102¼	102⅜	U. S. 3 p. c. Cer.	100⅛	100⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH. INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH. MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

FOR SALE. CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

RACINE TOWN BONDS

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior P. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867. The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to the requirements of the charter and by-laws, the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held in this office, on the third WEDNESDAY (15th) of this month, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be closed at 12 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until after the election.

Notice is also given, pursuant to the same authority, that immediately after the regular annual meeting above called, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held for the consideration of business of the highest importance to the Company.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868.

J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE NEXT ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors of next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books are closed until Jan. 15. WM. WHITE, President.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 284 South-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. A. PALMER, President.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. B. McCHAN, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS. Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.

CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway; or HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., FINANCIAL AGENTS.

STOUT & DICKINSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 25 Broad-st., (corner Exchange-place,) New-York.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS, BOUGHT AND SOLD, STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES, which may be checked for at sight.

We buy and sell on commission California and Nevada mining stocks. Have a resident agent at the mines, and are constantly in receipt of reliable information as to their condition and prospects.

General Partners,
T. B. STOUT, P. R. DICKINSON,
Special Partners,
A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the BOWERY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$368,721 65
Banking-house		14,000 00
Expense Account		28 15
Premiums		10,561 29
U. S. Bonds with Comptroller		257,500 00
U. S. Securities on hand		31,000 00
Due from National Banks		75,908 46
Cash on hand:		
Cash Items	$6,233 13	
National Bank Notes	19,455 00	
Specie	5,931 64	
Fractional Currency	1,928 00	
Legal-tender notes	56,671 00	
Compound-interest Notes	103,410 00	193,628 77
Exchanges		76,359 40
Total		$1,027,707 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$250,000 00
Circulation received from Comptroller	$225,000 00	
Less amount on hand	3,000 00	
Amount outstanding		222,000 00
Individual Deposits		511,663 74
Surplus	$31,000 00	
Profit and loss	10,277 80	
Discount	2,663 27	
Exchange	2 91	44,043 98
Total		$1,027,707 72

I, R. HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1868. E. RING, Notary Public.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 STATE OF Alabama 8 per cent. Bonds; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in the City of New-York. Principal payable in the City of New-York July 1, 1886. Issued under act of Dec. 15, 1865.

The following is the statement of the bonded debt of the State of Alabama:

Jan. 10, 1861, the debt of the State of Alabama was	$2,109,000
payable in New-York.	
payable in London.	1,336,000
Total	$3,445,000

During the war the interest coupons of the State were necessarily allowed to remain unpaid, though those payable in New-York, Nov. 1, 1861, were obliged to be paid through London under great difficulties, and those payable in London were paid up, and including those due Jan. 1, 1865, thus evincing the earnest desire of the State to meet its interest so long as insuperable difficulties incident to the blockade did not prevent. As soon as practicable, among the first acts passed by the Legislature of the State was that under date of Dec. 15, 1865, authorizing the issue of $1,500,000 of bonds bearing not exceeding 8 per cent. per annum, to be used for the necessary financial purposes of the State Government. In an act subsequently passed, (say Feb. 13, 1866,) a certain portion of these bonds, to bear 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. interest, were set apart to fund the past due coupons, including those maturing November, 1866, and January, 1867, which has been done by the issue of said bonds to the amount of $621,100. Of the same issue bearing 8 per cent. per annum there have been sold at par the sum of $55,500, making the whole bonded debt of the State so far issued

Five per cent. bonds payable in New-York	$2,582,800
Five per cent. bonds payable in London	712,800
Six per cent. bonds payable in London	775,000
Eight per cent. bonds payable in New-York	55,500
Total	$4,121,600

leaving unsold $823,400, of which amount $500,000 are, by direction of the Executive of the State, now offered.

The floating debt of the State, which has arisen solely from the inability (immediately succeeding the close of the war) of collecting taxes, amounts in the aggregate to about $950,000, to pay off which the present issue is now offered. The receipts for taxes from Oct. 1, 1866, to Aug. 20, 1867, when the last report was received, amounted to $647,000, and a further amount remained yet to be collected. Even in the past disastrous year these taxes have more than met the ordinary expenses of the State Government, including interest, and there is not a moment's doubt that the State will hereafter continue, as she always has, to meet her payments with promptness, and lastly, while all the issues of the State before and since the war have been made, with all the guarantees of law, to avoid the slightest shadow of doubt with reference to their legitimacy, the Constitutional Convention, sitting under authority of the United States Government, have confirmed the acts and guarantees attaching to all their securities, as per following certified copy of the acts of said Convention:

Resolved, That it is the determination of this Convention to recognize all legitimate indebtedness of the State of Alabama; and we hold that said indebtedness should ever be held sacred.

In this, of obligations we enumerate:

First—The entire bonded debt due Jan. 10, 1861.

Second—The bonded debt created since 1865, in funding coupons, due and unpaid.

Third—Bonds issued in extending matured debts of 1866.

Fourth—Bonded or other indebtedness created during the last two years, together with "tax receipt" or "certificate" issued by authority of law for paying legitimate expenses of the Provisional Government; provided, however, that no indebtedness (bonded or otherwise) created by the State of Alabama during the late rebellion, or indebtedness created during the last two years, for the benefit, directly or remotely, of any interest of the rebel State or Confederate Government, shall in any manner be recognized by this Convention.

ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION, MONTGOMERY, Nov. 25, 1867.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by this Convention on the 12th day of the present month. From the official journal it appears that the vote upon adopting the resolution was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas, 89; nays, none.

ROBERT BARBER, Secretary of the Convention.

The undersigned will receive bids until the 28th of January for the above-mentioned bonds.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any part or all the bids that may be made, and parties bidding at a higher rate than may be accepted, will be placed upon an equality with the lowest accepted bid.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY have ordered that the transfer books of Capital Stock be closed on Jan. 15 and July 15, in each year, until the 2d day of the following month; and any dividend declared will be payable to the stockholders, standing as such on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of the month in which the dividend is declared. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FIBRE COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Brooklyn Fibre Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868. W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Company will be held at No. 28 Warren-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hill Collar Company, for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 388 Bleecker-st., on MONDAY, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. L. COOKE, President.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 11, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 90 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 50 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

STOLEN.

On the 9th inst., a PROMISSORY NOTE, made by D. T. Dunn & Co., New-York, favor of and indorsed by John T. Hoag, dated Dec. 12, 1867—three months for twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1,250,) payable at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank; due March 15. All persons are cautioned against the purchase or negotiation of said note, as payment has been stopped.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

TIMOTHY H. BURGER,	DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
THOMAS MORTON,	AB'M WAKEMAN,
HENRY DAVID,	R. G. HATFIELD,
CHARLES JENKINS,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,
J. W. BROWN,	B. McFEELY,
EDWARD E. COWLES,	M. H. SMITH, JR.,
J. J. McKINNEY,	J. WINDMULLER,
EDWARD SCULLY,	THOS. FESSENDEN,
HARRISON P. LISCOMB,	GEORGE TUGNOT,
CHARLES C. WHITE,	SAMUEL BLOCH,
NATHAN WORLEY,	W. M. MONTANYEA,
B. A. MAYEREAU,	JOHN A. BAUSH,
WM. MILES,	JAMES NEEVES,
DANIEL S. SCHANK,	THOMAS WEBB,
NELSON SAMIS,	GEO. C. JEFFRIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,	N. A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,	WM. VAN NAME,
DAVIS COLLAMORE,	S. S. WYCKOFF,
HAMT'N BLYDENBURG,	J. C. WINANS.

At a meeting of the Directors held on the 8th inst., Mr. JOHN C. WINANS was unanimously reelected President. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES BONDS of the loan of 1847, who do not present them for payment prior to the 1st of February, 1868, will be considered as having waived the right of present payment thereof, and such bonds will be paid at the option of the Government. Interest on this loan ceased on the 31st ult., except on the bonds which shall not be presented for payment as above required, on which the interest will be paid as heretofore, and the principal at the option of the Government.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TEN Trustees of this Company, and of Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be opened on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDSON D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

CASH.—RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS TO exchange for merchandise. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 1,398 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend (No. 29) of Three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Monday, Jan. 13. E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend of six per cent. per annum, (free from tax,) on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 13.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th inst. ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	84,462 39
Losses unpaid	none.
Assets	$334,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.

JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 12 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 8, 1868	363,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th inst.

J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital	$250,000
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	158,654
Assets	$408,654

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building) a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

AMOS F. HATFIELD, President.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 114 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. Stockholders holding certificates issued prior to May 3, 1867, will be required to present them when calling for their dividends. CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand, at their office, No. 175 Broadway. HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$300,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1868	519,973 61

A Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on the 13th instant.

JAN. 9, 1868. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½), free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.

By order of the Board,

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at their office on and after TUESDAY, the 14th inst.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 23 (old No. 10) COURT-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst. D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO., No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government Tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1868.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-Half per Cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAN. 9, 1868. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HAGGERTY & PHELPS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY will continue at No. 11 Pine-st., and will attend to the settlement of outstanding matters.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
JUSTUS M. PHELPS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., and will continue the general auction and real-estate brokerage business at the old stand of HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
ALEX. PONCE DE LEON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1868.

MR. N. C. BARNEY HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in this firm.

On and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., our office will be at No. 5 Wall-st. PULESTON, RAYMOND & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 68 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE A. TOWNLEY AND MR. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., are partners in our firm from this date.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JAN. 6, A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING certificates Pacific Mail Steamship Company stock, Nos. 22,555, ten shares; 23,406, three shares; also currency. The finder will leave the stock alone at No. 52 Vesey-st., as transfer has been stopped.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN TRUSTEES of the NEW-YORK DISPENSARY for the ensuing year will be held at the Trustees' room, on the corner of White and Centre sts., on MONDAY, 13th inst. Polls open from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

ROBT. B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

WANTED—PRINTERS—TYPE IN FONTS TO rent low. SHEA, No. 99 Nassau-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868 at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

Dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from the 1st, the same as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1868.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now, or on before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German. Deposits before Jan. 21, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 8, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five hundred dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to Five hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third MONDAY, 20th of this month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, ult., as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

GEO. F. THOMAE, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished room on second floor, convenient to 8th-av. cars, to gentlemen, without board, at a reasonable price. Address L., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A large front room, furnished with black walnut, and an adjoining room, No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TWO VERY PLEASANT ROOMS ADJOINING, suitable for a family of three or four, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, superior table, at No. 38 East 19th-st.; references required.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—MURRAY HILL near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms en suite or single, with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO a gentleman a nicely furnished room, with full or partial board. No. 105 East 40th-st., near Park-av.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARried couples can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and board at No. 48 East 11th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 222 Clinton-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS

BARGAINS.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE.

WE SHALL OFFER FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF FULL AND SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS, BEAVER AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKING, CLOAKS, BONNETS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BEING OVERSTOCKED, WE HAVE TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

N. B.—SUITS MADE TO ORDER ON SIX HOURS' NOTICE.

W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.'S.

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, QUILTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The largest and best selected stock to be found in the City, at

WILLIAM GARDNER'S,

No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Undershirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool and Cotton Half Hose.
Kid lined and Cloth Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Superior Shirts and Collars,
TO ORDER OR READY MADE.

At the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner Pearl-st.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

BARGAINS IN FIRST QUALITY IMPORTED CARPETS.

English Body Brussels at $2 25 and $2 50 per yard, recent prices $2 75 and $3.

Extra Royal Wiltons at $3 50 per yard, recently $4 50.

Old English Oil Cloths only $1 50 per yard.

Velvets, Axminsters, French Moquettes, Medallion do. in one piece, &c., &c.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

Closing up of the old drygoods store of T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

$75,000 worth of first-class drygoods to be sold without reserve, regardless of cost.

This offers an extraordinary inducement to purchasers, as their stock has been selected to meet the demands of the best City trade.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS

A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 13, THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS of Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Embroideries, Laces, gentlemen's, ladies' and childrens' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

TOGETHER WITH FRESH ADDITIONS THERETO, prior to closing their annual inventory,

AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened on their lower floor, LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WHITE CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, CROSS-BARRED MUSLINS, PIQUES, &c., &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BROADWAY and TENTH-ST.

HORSE BLANKETS.

LARGE STOCK AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT WILLIAM GARDNER'S, No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. M. P. BROWN. NO. 203 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.—Misses' Sweeds, 50c.; ladies', 75c.; ladies' black, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25: opera kids, $1; gents', $1 25, two buttons, all colors; cloth and fleeced-lined gloves, gaiters, mittens, scarfs, hoods, &c., in great variety, at ELGERS', Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Merino underwear at cost.

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS WILL find table damask, toweling, napkins, sheeting, &c., at half price, at the great closing sale.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

5-4 WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING AT 12½c. per yard, at the great closing sale. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

FURS.—WM. MOSER HAS REMOVED FROM No. 41 Maiden-lane to No. 461 Broome-st., west of Broadway, near Mercer-st., where he offers his stock of fine fancy furs and robes at very liberal prices.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRY GOODS will be offered at a great reduction, to close the old stand.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

SILKS, MERINOS AND EMPRESS Cloths, at an awful sacrifice. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

FINE UNDRESSED SHIRTING AT 10 cents per yard at the great closing sale.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

5th-av., 4 story b. s. e. b.	$55,000
West 47th-st., 3 story b. s. h. s.	25,000
West 22d-st., 3 story brick h. s.	22,000
West 42d-st., 3 story b. s. h. s.	13,000
West 36th-st., 3 story b. s. h. s.	15,000
West 48th-st., 3 story b. s. h. s.	21,000
West 33d-st., 3 story, French roof, b. s. h. s.	30,000
West 52d-st., 4 story b. s. h. s.	32,000
Lexington-av., 3 story b. s. h. s.	18,000

And a large number of other houses desirably located.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.:

East 9th-st., brick, between 1st and 2d avs.	$15,000
West 34th-st., brown-stone, between 7th and 8th avs.	28,000
East 41st-st., brown-stone, between 5th and Madison avs.	70,000
West 38th-st., brown-stone, between 5th and 6th avs.	38,000

and a large number of others desirably located.

TO CAPITALISTS, MANUFACTURERS or Warehousemen.—Greenwich-st., through to Hudson, near Abingdon-square. Large vacant property and buildings; suitable location for storehouses or manufactory; about 85x140. Price $60,000—$21,000 on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a brown-stone high-stoop house, 25 feet wide; to be sold at a bargain; early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WASHINGTON-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The building and lease for 21 years of No. 254 Washington-st. for sale. Apply to T. STILLMAN, No. 248 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.—PROPERTY IN GREENE, WOOSter, Laurens and Marion sts., Clinton-place, 3d, 8th and 9th avs. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

I AM NOW PREPARING MY SPRING list of houses and stores, for sale and to let. Owners desiring to dispose of their property will please send memorandum. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$20,000.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTCHESTER FOR SALE.—Five acres of ground, beautifully laid out and well shaded, fine house, 30 by 40 feet, with two-story dining-room extension, and a further extension for servants, dining-room and kitchen; all modern improvements. A beautiful place, occupied the year of 1864 by Hon. Wm. A. Darling. Also, 130 farms for sale in New-Jersey, and houses and lots in the principal cities and towns on the line of the N. J. and N. J. Central Railroads. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in New-York or vicinity, or merchandise, a valuable farm near Long Branch. Call on or address GEO. LOWE, No. 154 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier. *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSES ON 47TH-ST. NEAR 3d-av., floors of four and six rooms; Croton, gas, stationary washtubs, &c.; rent $21 to $35. Also floors of four rooms on 3d-av., near 116th-st.; rent $15.

LOPER & DAVIS, 38th-st., corner 1st-av.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

FRONT OFFICE AND LOFTS TO LET—in Cliff-st., near John; handsome front office on second floor, with third and fourth floors above. Apply to A. M. SCRIBA, No. 39 Pine-st.

CANAL-ST.—A DOUBLE STORE AND LOFTS, opposite Earle's Hotel, through to Walker. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork or in the care of children; is a good hairdresser and does all kinds of family sewing; will go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 204 27th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT dressmaker, an engagement by the month or permanently in a private family; makes walking suits, house and evening dresses, children's clothes, &c.; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; references. Address W., dressmaker, Station G.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as infant's nurse; understands bringing it up by the bottle; is also a good plain sewer; excellent City reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st.; no objection to the country, or would like to travel.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A competent seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class operator; has one of her own machines if required. Can be seen or engaged at her present employers, No. 35 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a neat, efficient and trustworthy girl; is an economical, willing and respectful servant, an excellent washer and ironer and a good cook; best reference given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds of family sewing and hairdressing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, understanding all kinds of family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, to go out by the day, week or month; good City reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 210 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, who thoroughly understands the English, French and American systems, pastry, breakfast breads, desserts of all kinds; no objection to hotel or boarding-house; can obtain the best of City reference. Call or apply at No. 415 East 16th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A HOUSEKEEPER, WITH UNexceptionable references, a situation; is competent to take charge of servants and the house in general, and is also willing to assist in sewing. Address B. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is also an excellent baker; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH woman a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly experienced infant's nurse; is most valuable and capable to take the charge of an infant from birth; is a Protestant; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor.

WANTED—FOR COUNTRY OR CITY, SITUAtions for a large number of recommended Protestants and others, as nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITuation in a large boarding-house or a small hotel, as cook; is competent to take either as meat or pastry, or can do both; City or country; best of references. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding house in the City or country; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages, $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and laundress; or to assist in the care of children; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 136 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl to do general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; City or country reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHer and ironer, a situation; is a good plain cook; can do up gentlemen's shirts nicely; good City reference; wages $12. Apply at office No. 506 6th-av. No charge till suited.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL of 17, a situation as children's maid and to sew for a lady, or chambermaid and waitress; would wait on a lady who boards; wages $7. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at her own house; neatly done up; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 488 8th-av., room No. 2.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class cook; has the best City references. Call or address for two days, No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl to do chamberwork, or as first-class waitress; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED cook, a situation; understands all kinds of pastry, game, &c.; will do the coarse washing; good City reference. Apply in office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of soups, pastry, &c.; has the best of City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND fine washer in a small family, or would take care of a baby. Apply or address at No. 475 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY COMPETENT WOman a situation as a first-class laundress; City or country. Call or address LAUNDRESS, No. 69 6th-av.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, males or females, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 158 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as companion to a lady, invalid or in health; she would demur at no requirement of the position; is educated, strong, a good reader and skillful needlewoman; a good home is the chief desideratum; references. Address M., Box No. 5,52? Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business and willing to make himself useful; the very best of references given. Address J. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 57 West 16th-st., for two days. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a most respectable man; has first-class recommendations; is married; has no incumbrance; his wife a seamstress. Address or call on COACHMAN, No. 193 East 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business, in City or country; best of reference given. Call or address at Mr. Clinch's seed-store, No. 28 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly competent man; humble and attentive to his duties; highly recommended from his last employer. Address C. L., No. 202 *Times* Office, one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, in City or country; the best of City references given. Address D. M., at Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GOOD AGENTS, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.

The popular edition of Dickens now publishing by the Appletons, is selling fast. Nothing has been published which is so cheap, well printed and legible. Six volumes are out: "American Notes," 15 cents; "Christmas Stories," 25 cents; "Oliver Twist," 25 cents; "Nicholas Nickleby," 35 cents; "Pickwick Papers," 35 cents; "Great Expectations," 25 cents. To be completed in 17 volumes. The entire works of Dickens, $4 50.

Send for circular of special terms to agents. Good agents wanted by D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

A splendid chance for good agents, male and female! The most elegant subscription book published, WORLD NOTED WOMEN; OR, TYPES OF WOMANLY ATTRIBUTES OF ALL LANDS AND AGES.

Illustrated with seventeen large and elegant steel engravings. Agents wanted in all parts of the country to sell this valuable and elegant work. It is peculiarly suitable for lady agents, who could make large profits in canvassing for this, or other of our publications. Address D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS are wanted immediately to fill places now open (in City and country) at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks, laundresses, general houseworkers, &c. N. B.—No connection with any other offices.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH ASsistant housekeeper; also, a seamstress, waitress, three nurses, four excellent cooks, laundress, houseworkers, &c. Situations for all recommended English, Irish, German, French, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; man must understand farming thoroughly; wife must be a good cook, washer and ironer; German preferred. Address, with reference, J. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, willing to assist in chamberwork; none but Protestants need answer. Apply, between 12 and 2, at No. 207 Madison-av.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringements. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. FULLER, Springfield, Vermont.

WANTED—FEMALE OPERATORS ON SEWing machines. Apply at BALDWIN & FLAGG'S hat factory, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAP ENGRAVERS.—THOSE EXCELLING in lettering can have steady piece-work at LLOYD'S, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON..........................Jan. 8
TRIPOLI........................Jan. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........................$80 Gold.
Steerage.......................$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 15.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 9 A. M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA.................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
MINNESOTA................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS........SATURDAY, Jan. 18
FRANCE, GRACE..............SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, HALL.................SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE...........SATURDAY, Jan. 15

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will sail on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 8 A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board before that hour. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....TUESDAY....Jan. 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE.............SATURDAY...Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..............SATURDAY...Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)............TUESDAY....Jan. 28
CITY OF BOSTON................SATURDAY..Feb. 1

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
PERSIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
Chief cabin passage..................$150
Second cabin passage.................80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..................165

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
MORRO CASTLE, via Nassau, Jan. 30.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 18
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 25

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 17.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—Side wheel steamship MIAMI, Capt. McLAUGHLIN, will sail as above on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier 11, North River.

Freight received as low as by any other line. Through bills of lading issued to all points South in connection with South Carolina Railroad.

WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 21, 1868—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The fine steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos free of charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship
ASHLAND,
GEO. L. NORTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.

For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading issued to all points in the Interior.

Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ—U. S. MAIL steamship NIGHTINGALE will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BENEDICT'S TIME TABLE FOR DECEMBER.—All railroads, &c., from New-York, with City map. By mail, 25 cents. No. 691 Broadway, or No. 171 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the

FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
METIS AND DORIS,

which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do it WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 23, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:

All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:

5½ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
9,560 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
586 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. G. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Fifth Military District.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1868, at 7½ o'clock,
AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.,
VALUABLE PRIVATE GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
BEING THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
MR. JONAS PICKLES, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

In this collection will be found many valuable pictures attributed to celebrated ancient masters—many of which were brought to this country by the late Mr. Marinoni, of New-Orleans.

A large number are certified by the experts of the Italian Galleries, and comprise works attributed to the following celebrated artists, viz.:

Correggio,
Paul Veronese,
Holbein,
Campidoglio,
Rosa da Tivoli,
Baldini,
Teniers,
Velasquez,
Tintoretto,
Michael Angelo,
Salvator Rosa,
Tempesta,
Sir Thos. Lawrence,
Jordaens,
Albano,
Pidanza,
Pannini,
Domenichino,
Leonardo da Vinci,
Carlo Marretti,
Maltese,
Wilson,
Watteau,
Breughel.

And others of equal celebrity.

They are now on exhibition free, as above, day and evening, until sale, with catalogues.

JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

of the
LONG ISLAND FLINT GLASS WORKS
AT AUCTION, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
On Jan. 14, 1868,
By JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer,
At No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The above property consists of 137 feet front by 100 feet deep, on Plymouth-st., between Bridge and Jay sts., Brooklyn; is covered by four-story slate-roof brick buildings; is in complete order and desirably located (being within 200 feet of the East River) for any manufacturing purposes. On the premises are a 15-horse engine and boiler, with all the necessary machinery, tools, implements, &c., for continuing the business, which will be sold at a low valuation to the purchaser, if desired. For full particulars apply on the premises to

JAMES SAVILLE,
Nos. 124 to 134 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following real estate, belonging to the estate of John George Gottsberger, deceased:

House and lot No. 4 City Hall-place, extending to and being No. 16 Centre-st.; 25 feet 2 inches on City Hall-place, and 24 feet 2 inches on Centre-st.

Also, the lot of land, with buildings thereon, No. 13 Mulberry-st., near Chatham-st., being 25 feet front and rear by 102 feet deep, with the lot adjoining the above and in the rear of No. 15 of said street, being 25 feet by 21 feet.

JAMES VAN NORDEN,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER,
Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND CENTRAL PARK, BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF MAJOR THOMPSON, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Major Thompson, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD—Four lots on northwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and 79th-st.

79TH-ST.—Two lots on north side of 79th-st., adjoining the last described lots on the rear.

11TH-AV.—Two lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 8th-st.

11TH-AV.—Six lots on west side of 11th-av., commencing on southwest corner of 75th-st.

75TH-ST.—Fourteen lots and gores, together with the large dwelling-house thereon, situate on the south side of 75th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av.

11TH-AV.—One lot on northwest corner of 11th-av. and 75th-st., together with one rear lot fronting on 75th-st.

78TH-ST.—Five lots on south side of 78th-st., commencing 106 feet 3 inches west of 9th-av.

All of the above described lots are located in the immediate vicinity of the great improvements commenced and projected by the Central Park Commissioners, and are rapidly enhanced in value.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MULBERRY AND CENTRE STS., AND CITY HALL-PLACE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following described improved property, belonging to the estate of John George Gottsberger, deceased, viz.:

The house and lot No. 4 City Hall-place, extending through to and being No. 16 Centre-st., having a front of 25 feet 2 inches on City Hall-place, and 24 feet 2 inches on Centre-st.

MULBERRY-ST.—The lot of land, with the buildings thereon, known as No. 13 Mulberry-st., on the westerly side, near Chatham-st., being 24.6 front and rear by 102.6 deep, with the lot adjoining the above, and in the rear of No. 15 Mulberry-st., being 25 by 21 feet.

JAMES VAN NORDEN,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER, } Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV. AND 84TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

84TH-ST.—1 lot on south side of 84th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. (Central Park,) having a frontage of 95 feet on 84th-st., and being 25 feet in depth.

9TH-AV.—3 lots on west side of 9th-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

These lots lay well for building purposes, and are free from rock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ROSE-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ROSE-ST.—The lot of land, with the frame buildings thereon, situate on the north side of Rose-st., near Duane-st., and known as No. 30 Rose-st. Lot 25x100 feet, more or less.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY (Monday,) Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

500 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges.
At 11½ o'clock on Pier No. 33 East River:
1,800 barrels Havana Oranges.
100 bunches Bananas.
600 Sugar Loaf Pines.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—AT THEIR SALESROOMS, Nos. 694 and 696 BROADWAY, corner 4th-st.—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, Jan. 14, 15, and 16, at 4 o'clock.

PRIVATE LIBRARY—Of, mostly, Theological Books being a portion of the collection of an eminent clergyman, recently deceased, comprising valuable Works in Theology, Divinity, Biblical Literature, Biography, &c. Also, a variety of Miscellaneous Literature. Catalogues are ready, and the books are on view.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. STETSON, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. I. T. Williams, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And, further, notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be had before the said Register at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, Dec. 26, 1867.
d30-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LAZAR BERNARD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lazar Bernard, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1868.

HENRY ROSENBLATT, Assignee,
ja13-law3wM* No. 392 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of ALBERT SALTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Albert Salter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja13-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WM. H. CHAPMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as the assignee of Wm. H. Chapman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1867.
I. M. ANDRUSS, No. 39 Pine-st.,
d30-law3wM* New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SUMNER W. BENNETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 63 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES BUXBAUM and ISAAC BUXBAUM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them, or either of them, for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, against the estates of JESSE C. LANE and JOSEPH W. PARMELEE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been respectively adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their or his use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of the estates of the said bankrupts, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 3d of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of STEPHEN B. SMITH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS BACH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a partner in the firm of J. L. Bach & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CORNELIUS WESTERVELT, (late of the firm of Westervelt & Welch,) of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. LITTLE, of the City of Elizabeth, County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, and carrying on business at No. 24 Church-st., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a partner in the firm of Little & Dana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James E. Dwight, Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 12, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of WILLIAM W. HAWKINS, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867:—By order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1867.
d30-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JONATHAN S. BARD, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jonathan S. Bard, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 10th day of January, 1868.
ja13-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK LEWIS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Lewis in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, 4th day of January, 1868.
ja6-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN A. SON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of Nathan A. Son, bankrupt, will be held at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 29th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. Dated Jan. 4, 1868.

F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
ja6-law2wM* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM LARCHER, Bankrupt—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Larcher, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1867.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
d30-law3wM* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of THE LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY for a dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to Hon. George G. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for a dissolution of the Long Island Navigation Company, and an order has been made by him, returnable at his chambers at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1868, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) at half-past ten A. M. of that day, requiring all persons interested herein to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved.

Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.
SIDNEY WILLIAMS,
Attorney for Petitioner.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CAROLINE RICHINGS....DIRECTRESS
LAST WEEK OF THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1868,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
Of Wm. Vincent Wallace's last opera,
THE DESERT FLOWER.

With appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, full and complete cast, grand chorus and enlarged orchestra. Produced under the immediate supervision of MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.

Capt. Maurice	Mr. WM. CASTLE
Major Hector Van Pumpernickle (Dutch Officer,)	Mr. E. SEGUIN
Sergeant Peterman	Mr. J. A. ARNOLD
Casgau (an Indian chief)	Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL
Oanita (Queen of an Indian tribe)	Miss C. RICHINGS
Eva (a young Creole)	Mrs. J. A. SMITH

The scene lies near Surinam, Guiana.
Period, 1772.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF
MRS. HELENE WALLACE,
Widow of W. H. Wallace, author.

Box-sheet open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the Academy.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Lessee and Director....J. GRAU
THIS THE LAST WEEK OF RISTORI.
TWO MATINEES AND
THREE EVENING PERFORMANCES.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, and
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, Jan. 15,
with grand mise-en-scène,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
ADELAIDE RISTORI for the last time in her great and unrivaled role of Elizabeth.
Sig. BOZZO as Essex.
No performance Wednesday evening.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16,
for the first time in America the grand tragedy of
NORMA.
ADELAIDE RISTORI for the first time in her great role of NORMA.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 17,
RISTORI'S FAREWELL NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MADAME RISTORI.
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Jan. 21—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

RISTORI—EXTRA ELIZABETH MATINEE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.
FRENCH THEATRE.
Lessee and Director....J. GRAU
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 15, at 1,
Doors open at 12½.
GRAND ELIZABETH MATINEE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI for the last time in New-York in her great role of Elizabeth. Sig. Bozzo as Essex.
Private boxes can now be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BALDWIN & CO....DIRECTORS
HAH-YAH-TA-KEE
AND HIS ROYAL COMPANY FROM JAPAN,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director.
MR. P. JUIGNET'S BENEFIT.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
LES DIABLES ROSES,
with all the Parisian Dramatic Company.
Seats at theatre, and No. 701 Broadway. Reserved dress-circle, $1.

THE GRAND DUCHESS
WILL BE GIVEN FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Monday, Jan. 20.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read FOUR TIMES in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as follows: On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, his CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, his DAVID COPPERFIELD and Mr. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY, (from Pickwick;) on MONDAY, Jan. 20, his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, his NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats $2 each.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

DODWORTH HALL.
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.
KING JOHN, (two scenes.)
CHRISTMAS CAROL, (third stave.)
Mr. CRUMMLES' DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at McFarland's bookstore, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. Commence at 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, a change of programme.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY,
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., CORNER STATE-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter,) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced, with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATIONAL HALL, HARLEM—MR. JOHN A. McSORLEY'S Grand Humorous Concert MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1868. Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7, commences at 8 o'clock P. M.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.

These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.

For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
At his new and beautiful Academy Rooms,
LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., near 42d-st.
Season tickets can be obtained at the rooms.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes in fashionable dancing are now forming for the second quarter.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES NOW OPEN.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ to 4 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S BOOK, "THE PROMPTER," containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German sets, for sale at WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy, No. 82 5th-av. Price 50 cents.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.

As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM, is unsurpassed by any paper in the city. Its circulation is larger than that of any Daily Paper published in the Northwest. It is especially valuable to advertisers who desire to reach the citizens of Chicago, of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, New-Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Dakota, Montana, Southern, Western and Northern Michigan, Northern Indiana, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. In all these States and Territories its circulation is large and rapidly increasing.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is especially commended to those who wish to reach the people of the country, particularly the farmer and his family; and no equally valuable medium can be found in the West for placing before these, and in fact all other classes of consumers, the information necessary to secure their patronage, and supply the requirements of their pleasures and occupations.

For terms of Advertising, address the CHICAGO REPUBLICAN COMPANY, or apply at the Counting-Room, No. 93 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the 13th day of January, 1868, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868, viz.:

Three panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, and Parts 1, 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$400.—FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS, a very profitable contract express business, with valuable young horse and wagon, alone worth the money; assured income and business from responsible parties. Address L. S. WINTER, No. 84 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

$10,000 AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate business; established 11 years; paying handsomely and can be largely increased; no patent humbug; particulars at an interview. Address S. G. W., Box No. 5,022 Post-office.

GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—ONE-half of the best dining-room and restaurant on Broadway for sale. Apply in person at No. 219 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. KEITH, HATHAWAY & CO.

REMOVALS.

THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

In compliance with a very general request at the box office, the management beg to announce the reproduction, for this week only, of Mr. Levick's sensation drama of

PALE JANET;
OR, THE TRAGEDY AT RED MARSH FARM.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS! WHITE, or POLAR BEAR, PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS, YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, PAIR OF ROEBUCKS, AFRICAN PORCUPINES, CROWNED CRANES, DEMOISELLE CRANES, BABOONS, MONKEYS, &c.

FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.

Tom Thumb Elephant, Hannibal, Jr.; Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zobeide Lute and Zalumma Agra, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

In rehearsal Watts Phillips, Esq.'s, great sensation drama of
NOBODY' SON.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
OVER ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS
OF THE GREAT PLAY,

UNDER
THE
GAS-LIGHT

WITH ITS WONDROUS RAILROAD AND GREAT PIER AND RIVER SCENES AND AMUSING SKETCHES OF LIFE AND LOVE IN THE GREAT CITY, WILL BE PERFORMED
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION A NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMATIZATION OF DICKENS' MOST FAMOUS WORK,
THE PICKWICK PAPERS,
WITH AN IMMENSE CAST AND BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
The grandest show-piece of the season,
THE FROST KING;
OR, THE CHARMED RING.

New scenery, new dresses, new situations, grand transformations.

This great spectacle is an entirely new musical burletta, founded upon "Reconstruction."

MISS FANNY STOCKQUELAR
has been engaged expressly for the "Frost King."
Previous to the spectacle the comedy of
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Mr. J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell in the leading characters.
THE MAMMOTH CAVE.
OPEN DAILY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS
OF THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
now in the full tide of its
UNEXAMPLED POPULARITY,
which has received the warmest approbation of
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
of delighted spectators, forming
THE GREATEST COMIC SENSATION
of the season, and a novelty alike
DELIGHTFUL TO OLD AND YOUNG!
Previous to the pantomime will be presented a carefully selected programme of
STARTLING EQUESTRIAN ACTS,
EXTRAORDINARY GYMNASTIC FEATS,
AND NOVEL ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
of the most elegant and classic character, introducing
THE STRONGEST COMBINATION
OF WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
ever concentrated in one troupe, affording
THE GRANDEST EXPOSITION OF
PHYSICAL CULTURE AND ACROBATIC SKILL
yet offered to the American public.
Admission, 50 cents; Children under 10, 25 cents.
Reserved seats, 75 cents.

HUMOROUS LECTURE BY MR. DE CORDOVA.

"MISS JONES' WEDDING—NO CARDS,"
An Oil Story in verse, at
STEINWAY HALL,

on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1868, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Mission Work of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes.

Mr. W. K. BANVARD will preside at the organ.

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents; may be had of Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-av. Hotel; A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., and at the Hall on the evening of the Lecture.

SERIES OF SIX EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.—Six nights of Elocution and Music, with brief explanations of their principles; ten or twelve Readings and Recitations from our best Prose Writers, Poets and Orators, the Bible, Psalms, and Hymns, with music each evening, by Prof. C. P. BRONSON, Mrs. L. M. BRONSON, and others, in Brevoort Hall, between Lexington and 3d avs., on 54th-st., commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7¾, and continuing every MONDAY EVENING. Single season tickets for the course of six nights, $1; double season tickets for a lady and gentleman, $1 50; family season tickets for five of its members, $3.

THE PARIS PICTURES.—THE AMERICAN Pictures and Sculptures contributed to the Paris Universal Exposition, are now on view, day and evening, in the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW and second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments.

L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 3 Union-square.

PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS BY Signor M. J. GIANNETTI, lately Professor in the Conservatory. No. 46 East 14th-st., Haines' piano rooms, Union-square. Terms moderate.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.

Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF ONE OF the first professors in the City, desires a few additional pupils upon the piano-forte. Terms $27 per quarter. Address Miss N., Station L, New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHING the English branches, also German, French and Music, desires a situation as visiting governess. Address Miss M. L., Station E, New-York Post-office.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN LESSONS and translations; also, drawing, painting and embroidery taught by an experienced German lady. Address A. F. S., Station G.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS would like to give lessons in French in the evening. Address H. L., Box No. 112 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, Jan. 15, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and three acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THE SCENERY by R. Marston, Strong and Sachetti.
MECHANICAL EFFECTS by J. Froude, Leo, &c.
COSTUMES by Laureys (late of Drury Lane, London, now of this establishment) and Mme. Costa.
PROPERTIES by Benedict, Getz, Jr., and Italie, of Paris.
GAS AND CALCIUM EFFECTS by Seward and Murray.

The increased ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS, under the direction of E. Mollenhauer, who has composed a new Overture expressly for the piece.

THE CAST,

among others, will embrace the names of Messrs. Mark Smith, Vining Bowers, E. B. Holmes; Misses Fanny Stockton, Mena Montagu, from Princess Theatre, London; Mary Wells, Lucy Egerton, from the Queen's Theatre, London; Lizzie Wilmore, &c.

THE GRAND BALLET
By Miles. BONFANTI, BILLON, A. SOHLKE, &c.
Maitre de Ballet....M. COSTA

THE PANTOMIME AND HARLEQUINADE will introduce from Drury Lane, London, the HEMMING BROTHERS and AMY BENNETT, as Clown, Harlequin, Pantaloon and Columbine.

Concluding with
AN UNAPPROACHABLE TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
in twelve months, on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
on which occasion will be presented for the first time in five years Planché's charming Comedy of the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Viscount de Ligny, Captain of the Watch to the City of Brussels	Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The Baron Vanderpotter	Mr. John Gilbert
Adolf de Courtray, of the Walloon Guards	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Officer of the Watch	Mr. W. H. Pope
Kristina	Miss Kate Ranoe
Katryn	Miss Mary Gannon

To conclude (for the first time in this theatre) with John Madison Morton's new comedy entitled
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

Mr. Woodcock	Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. Christopher Larkings	Mr. J. B. Polk
Mr. Adolphus Swansdown	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
David	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Mrs. Colonel Carver	Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Larkings	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mrs. Woodcock	Miss Mary Barrett
Susan	Miss Monell

The above plays will be produced with beautiful scenery, elegant appointments, and every attention to detail.

THE BOX BOOK
for Mr. Wallack's nights is now open.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
Third night of the highly successful
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Jan. 13, at 8 P. M.,
LA TRAVIATA,
with Mme. LA GRANGE in her great role of Violetta; Sig. MASSIMILLIANA as Alfredo, and Sig. ORLANDINI as Germon.
WEDNESDAY—ERNANI.
RIGOLETTO in active preparation.
SATURDAY, Jan. 18—GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
Musical Director and Conductor....Sig. Nicolao

Admission $1 50; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Private boxes $12 and $25. Family circle (entrance on 24th-st.) 75 cents.

Seats can be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office at Pike's Opera House, for either representation of this week.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES....Lessee
GEO. L. FOX....Stage Manager
C. W. TAYLEURE....Business Manager
TWELFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO
OF SHAKESPEARE'S
EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE,

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

☞ The receipts of this establishment for the past three months (as shown in the internal revenue tax returns published in the *Herald* of the 8th) EXCEED BY $3,000 THOSE OF ANY OTHER THEATRE IN NEW-YORK, and are nearly $4,000 greater than the combined receipts of two of the most popular of Broadway theatres. ☜

LAST NIGHTS OF
SHAKESPEARE'S GREAT SPECTACLE,
Confessedly the most beautiful production known to the American stage.
Mr. G. L. FOX....as....BOTTOM
"The Comic Sensation of the Town."
MISS ROSA COOKE....as....OBERON

With the exquisite Shakespearean songs, "I Know a Bank," "Lo! Hear the gentle Lark," and "Where the Bee Sucks." A great cast, including

FIVE EXCELLENT COMEDIANS.
Scenery by Messrs. Lewis, Johnson, Hayes.
Costumes from London.
Armors, &c., from Paris.
A Panorama by Gelbin, of London.
Statue Paintings by Gumpert's.
A matchless transformation scene by Hayes.
ORGINAL MUSIC....by....MENDELSSOHN
MATINEE 1½, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, Feb. 3, 1868.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE, FALCONER'S
PEEP O' DAY.
MRS. BOWERS as....KATHLEEN KAVANAGH
SATURDAY, ONLY PEEP O' DAY MATINEE.

DICKENS' READINGS.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will give
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS,
AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
No. 725 6th-av., near 42d-st.,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets 50 cents; at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and Fleming's, 683 6th-av.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.

THE PILGRIM STILL SUCCESSFUL.
FINE PAINTINGS, NOVEL EFFECTS,
GOOD MUSIC,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
To meet the public demand, there will be a Matinee every day at 2 o'clock. Every evening at 8.
Prices reduced to 25, 50 and 75 cents.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY.
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Terms: Regular classes $10 per quarter.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; has Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Dedication of a New Methodist Episcopal Chapel—Interesting Exercises.

A new chapel, situated in East Eleventh-street, near Avenue B, where it was erected by the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, was formally dedicated to the service of God, yesterday, in the presence of vast audiences. The structure is of brick, and its style of architecture is modernized Gothic, adapted to the locality and to its internal arrangements. The main building is eighty-five feet deep by forty feet wide. The audience room has a front gallery twenty-three feet wide, underneath which are two class-rooms, nineteen by sixteen feet each, with a passage-way between them from the front door to the audience room. Both class-rooms and gallery are inclosed from the audience room by sliding sashes, glazed with ground glass, through which light enters to the audience room from the front of the building, as well as from windows in the rear. The rooms are nicely carpeted, and the seats are comfortably cushioned—indeed, the chapel and its decorations are all that could have been desired by the most fastidious.

In the morning the exercises were as follows: Declaration by Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS, the Pastor; Hymn, commencing

"Before Jehovah's awful throne;"

Prayer by the presiding Elder, Rev. H. F. PEASE; reading of Scripture lessons by Revs. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., and OSBORN. Then followed a sermon by Rev. Bishop JANES, who selected for his text the words recorded in 1 Col., i., 27, 28. Two general subjects, he said, are presented in these words: 1. The condition of mankind in their natural state, and 2. The propositions of the Gospel concerning man. Men are socially, bodily, mentally and morally imperfect. They are in great peril of soul, and are very ignorant of matters pertaining to their eternal welfare. Various remedies are offered to meet this condition. Infidelity says, "Let human nature have its free course." The history of France tells us of the folly of this. Philanthropists propose to meliorate the condition of men by aiding the destitute, visiting the sick, &c. This is a good work, but it does not go far enough. Political sages would reform men, they say, but precisely how they would do it is not generally declared. Even if this unlikely thing should be accomplished, there would still remain something to be done, for reformation is not salvation. Moralists would improve men in manners, language and social intercourse, by inducing them to give up vice and refrain from outward immoralities. But God demands more than this. He requires not only outward morality, but inward purity. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to demonstrate the complete adaptation of the Gospel to the work of redeeming the world, and closed by encouraging such efforts as the building of chapels throughout the City where the truth of God may be preached to the people. In a word, to those who have the management of the Chapel, the Bishop urged that special attention be given to the heart-training of children and youth who may be gathered in.

At the conclusion of the discourse Mr. W. W. CORNELL, President of City Sunday-school Society, made a statement in which he said substantially, that the present year, which by a change in the Constitution of the Society, is to close on the 1st of April, has been one of great labor and increased expenditure. The total disbursements will be about $40,000. The value of the real estate in possession of the Society is $65,600. There are two circuits, ten societies, five hundred and twenty-five members, twelve Sunday-schools with two thousand five hundred scholars, and two hundred twenty-five officers and teachers. Twenty sermons are preached each Sunday, and twenty-five prayer-meetings are held each week. The Eleventh-street Chapel was first thought of about two years ago, when the New-York East Conference purchased the lots, but owing to certain circumstances immediately ensuing, the matter of building was deferred until October last, when the foundation-stone was laid. The edifice cost in full $16,923, and the ground $8,200 99, making a total of $25,123 99. Toward the payment of this sum the Conference contributed $5,39 260; the Trustees of the Ninth-street Church $9,697 50—the proceeds of the sale of their property. This left a deficiency of $10,033 89, which it was hoped would be raised during the day.

Subscriptions were then taken up, amounting in the aggregate to about $7,000, of which the President and his brother, Mr. J. G. CORNELL, gave $1,000 each, and Messrs. W. R. PEYTON, JOHN STEPHENSON, C. H. APPLEGATE, H. J. BAKER, H. J. HOE & Co. and HOYT BROTHERS, $500 each.

The 122d Psalm was then read by Rev. D. L. MARKS, after which the church was formally presented by the officers of the Society. Bishop JANES then made the usual "declaration," and Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS sang a solo, whereupon the congregation was dismissed with the Benediction.

There was a Sunday-school service at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, attended by about 175 children, who were addressed by Rev. JOHN PARKER and Rev. JOSEPH LONGKING. A sermon followed at 3 o'clock, delivered by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, of St. Paul's M. E. Church. In the evening Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., pastor of Washington square M. E. Church, preached an able sermon, and there were other interesting exercises.

City Mission and Tract Society—Annual Report.

The forty-first annual report of the New York City Mission and Tract Society is a gratifying exhibit of progress in the work for which it was organized. A third of a century, and a whole generation of men have passed away, since the plan of employing missionaries became a distinct feature of the Society's operations in 1834. There have been altogether 117 missionaries in the service of the Society. Of these 40 have died, and 31 have entered into other engagements, leaving 46 still on the roll. In 1834 there were 25 life directors, and 48 life members, now there are 500 of the former, and 900 of the latter. In 1834 the contributors numbered 27, now the names on the list of donors exceeds 1,200. In 1834 the receipts of the Society were $6,740; in 1867, $37,076 53. The grand total of results for the 33 years from 1834 to 1867, is exhibited in the figures following: 790 years of missionary labor; 1,283,113 missionary visits; 24,338,633 tracts distributed; 36,380 Bibles given; 42,592 Testaments given; 148,886 volumes loaned; 94,879 children brought into the Sabbath-schools; 14,118 children brought into public schools; 7,797 persons induced to join Bible-classes; 103,853 persons persuaded to attend church; 35,211 temperance pledges obtained; 73,037 religious meetings held; 1,939 backsliders reclaimed; 9,153 persons united with churches.

After reciting in detail what has been accomplished at each mission station during the past year, the report proceeds to say that at the mission stations, and in thirty rooms in tenement-houses, there have been 5,217 religious meetings held, and the missionaries have reported 14,483 persons persuaded to attend on religious worship and the preaching of the Gospel in churches and mission stations. The missionaries only include in their statistics such converts as have made a credible profession of religion in connection with some Protestant church. Of course this is far from showing the sum total of results of missionary effort in this direction; and yet these returns show an aggregate of 682 persons united with the churches from the missionary work of the year. The missionaries have made 116,522 visits during the year, many of these to persons not found by any other agency. In the distribution of alms the missionaries have received aid and encouragement from many patrons of the Society. Donations have been sent in to the amount of $3,759 40 in cash, besides gifts of clothing and goods. There have also been distributed by the missionaries, of special funds, as follows: For the relief of Protestant widows to aid in the education of their children, $756; for the colored people, from the funds raised by the merchants to aid those who suffered by the riots, $600; for disabled soldiers and sailors and their families, from funds given by the New-York branch of the United States Christian Commission, $2,100. There have been, on an average, 893 voluntary visitors, who, in conjunction with the missionaries, have distributed 1,007,881 tracts, containing 4,0[illegible]2,170 pages, in twelve or fourteen different languages. There have been distributed during the year 7[illegible] Bibles and 872 Testaments on behalf of the New-York Bible Society. The missionaries and visitors have gathered into Sabbath-schools and Bible-classes 1,930 children and youth. There have been 1,854 names enrolled on the temperance pledge.

A census just made gives the following results: There are to-day in this city, of Protestant churches, chapels and missions, 341; of Roman Catholic, Jews, &c., 38; total, 429. These churches and their accommodations may be seen in a tabular form, in the ratio of sittings for one-half of the population, as follows: Calculated on the basis of a census of 800,000 population, the total of sittings in all churches is 290,000; total sittings required, 400,000; deficiency, 110,000. Sittings in Protestant churches, 225,000; sittings required for Protestants, 225,000; deficiency, none. Sittings in Protestant churches, 225,000; total sittings required, 400,000; deficiency, 175,000. Calculated on the basis of a census of 1,000,000 population, the total of sittings in all the churches is 290,000; total sittings required, 500,000; deficiency, 210,000. Sittings in Protestant churches, 225,000; sittings required for Protestants, 281,250; deficiency, 56,250. Sittings in Protestant churches, 225,000; total sittings required, 500,000; deficiency, 275,000. A census also of the Sabbath-schools of the City exhibits these figures: There are 312 Protestant Sabbath-schools, having 77,450 scholars on roll, and an average attendance of 51,343. There are of Roman Catholics, Jews, &c., 53 Sabbath-schools, having 38,875 scholars, and an average attendance of 28,902. The State census of 1865 shows that there are 163,493 children between 5 and 15 years of age. The report closes with an urgent appeal for men and means to assist in the work of the Society.

City Sunday-school and Missionary Society.

This Society held its monthly meeting Friday evening in the Broome-street Mission Chapel. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Mr. W. W. CORNELL, President. The attendance was good, and the reports of committees, pastors in charge of missions, and delegates from the schools were highly encouraging. During no time in the history of this Society has as much labor, in all its departments, been performed and the result for good so apparent as during the past month. Reports were received from sixteen schools, all showing prosperity and numerical increase. In a majority of the schools many of the scholars have been converted. Rev. D. L. MARKS, pastor in charge of missions on the west side of the City, reported as follows: Sermons preached, 55; prayer-meetings held, 70; class meetings, 70; visits to Sunday schools, 36; families visited, 600; prayed with, 187; visits to sick, 87; funerals attended, 7; conversions, 40; persons baptised, 13; received on probation, 20; present membership, 875; Sunday-schools, (mission,) 6; scholars, 1,998; officers and teachers, 123; increase during the month, 81. Christmas festivals were held and were pleasant occasions. Five watch-night services were held at which over 40 persons were seeking religion and many were converted. Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS reported for the missions on the east side of the City as follows: Sermons preached, 64; prayer meetings, 68; class meetings, 26; visits to Sunday-schools, 24; families visited, 1,260; prayed with, 252; pages tracts distributed, 4,968; funerals attended, 6; conversions, 19; persons baptised, 8; received on probation, 18. Pleasant Christmas celebrations were held in nearly every school. Four watch-night services were held which were a blessing to many. The Treasurer's report shows the expenses during the month to have been $1,500 84. The Committee on Public Meetings have made arrangements for a meeting in the Thirtieth-street Church this evening, notices of which were published in the TIMES of Saturday and Sunday. The largest receipt during the month was from St. Paul's M. E. Church, where a collection of $3,327 83 was taken. The meeting adjourned until Feb. 14.

Co-operation and Emigration—A Word to Dry-Goods Clerks—Lecture by Rev. Henry Blanchard.

Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD delivered a lecture on "Coöperation and Emigration," in the Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn, last evening, under the auspices of the Early Closing Association, composed of clerks. He began by referring to his interest in young men on account of their inexperience, hopefulness and enthusiasm, and especially because he was once a book-keeper in a dry-goods house in Boston. He wanted young men to improve their condition, and was happy, therefore, in doing some little to point out methods to reach that desired end. Two facts, he said, are very apparent—the large number of young men seeking employment, and the rising up of gigantic mercantile houses. The two magic words for to-day are coöperation—emigration. He should speak first, therefore, of coöperation for mutual assistance, especially in cases of sickness, accident, and loss of employment; secondly, of coöperation among young men carrying on business for themselves; thirdly, of coöperation with employers, and lastly of coöperation in emigration. We saw societies for mutual assistance on every side. Free Masons formed one kind; trades unions another; insurance companies, in various forms, still another. He strongly urged the dry goods clerks to form their own special societies, and emphasized his belief that total abstinence should be one of the conditions of membership. He referred to the Guilds existing now in England, such as the ironmongers and fishmongers, and said each great trade or business would do well to have its special organization. Under this head, also, he urged the need of meetings where discussions could be held to gain information and lectures delivered on special topics. In the second place, he would have young men coöperate in carrying on business for themselves. He did not like to see immense establishments giving a few partners very large incomes and allowing clerks very small ones. He knew the need of capital. He waged no war against wealthy men. He saw how brains and vim make way, and create great enterprises. Nevertheless, he wanted men to retire from business after they have made a large amount. He wanted wealth widely distributed. Young men might coöperate for themselves, sharing the profits. Probably, business would hereafter be conducted on a large scale. We did not share old-fashioned ways. Once we had the stage-driver, who owned his own stage. Now we had the great railroad company. Once, two or three men did all the business of the store, and lived overhead. Now we had a hundred men in one concern, and the chiefs lived in palaces far away. He believed the young men might make headway notwithstanding opposing circumstances, and should enumerate some methods in his concluding remarks. The next point presented was that it was for the interest of employers to make their clerks work for shares of profit instead of wages. This method had been adopted in England with great success. One of the speaker's valued parishoners had adopted the plan, and found it to work well. After dwelling on this point, he proceeded to speak of coöperation in emigration. Too many young men came to the cities—too many scorned the farm and the machine-shop. Wages could not rise when the supply of men was so large. These might complain of their four hundred, five hundred a year, but complaints did not change the law of God. Difficulty of support was God's word, bidding them to till the land. Never was there a better opportunity to obtain good land. Virginia called for men willing to labor on farms. Tennessee wanted men. Kentucky opened splendid fields, and now Long Island might be colonized to great advantage. Let men organize into companies. It was not wise for men to go out alone. California saw single workers, and disease, thieving, murders. Now men worked there in companies. Why might not young men coöperate to plant colonies all over the country? The speaker here drew a picture of the South and of country life. To carry out these plans, young men must educate themselves. Let them obtain books, and learn what the Rochdale pioneers and what the French societies have done. They must be economical. The small savings gave the capital at last. They must be industrious. The busy hands did not stop for the wine cup or the gambler's dice. They must be free from jealousy. The best men must take the first places. Difference of gifts was a law of God. Not all were to be captains of steamers—some must be stokers. The great danger to all coöperative movements came from envy. With education, economy, industry and noble emulation, instead of mean envy, young men might compete with capital, command capital, make capital. Societies were needed to carry out the emigration plan. He believed they might be formed all over the country, with a head department in New-York. Lands could be bought low, facilities for moving afforded, implements bought, houses built, all by coöperation. Let men learn of the Kansas emigrants, and imitate the good of the Mormon movement. These various points were elaborated and enforced, and the gentleman closed with an appeal for immediate action on the part of those interested in the plans proposed.

The Poor and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Yesterday afternoon about 300 poor people were given a dinner at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 69 Ludlow-street. A like number is provided with a dinner at the same place every day in the week. The people who are thus benefited are for the most part Germans. Before entering the dining-room they are furnished with tickets, and as each one passes through a door separating the lecture-room from the dining-room he gives up his ticket and receives a piece of bread. On taking a seat at the table he is provided with a good, substantial dinner. The amount of real good which this institution is accomplishing is very great. Besides the large number who are daily furnished a dinner at the table, several families living in that section of the City are supplied with food in baskets. The means by which the institution is enabled to perform these kind offices is obtained through contributions of individuals. The managers acknowledge the receipt of $154 04 since the last report. They also wish to correct a statement which appeared in one of the daily papers not long since, to the effect that the Association had received 100 barrels of flour and 30 bushels of peas for distribution. The word "barrels" should have read "pounds," and the word "bushels," "pecks." Yesterday, immediately after dinner, the recipients were invited to the lecture-room, where religious services were held. Appropriate addresses were made in both the German and English languages, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The pulpit was occupied by the President of the Association, Mr. PETER KERR, and others. The object of the Association is one which should enlist the support of our charitably disposed citizens.

City Evangelization.

Last evening the first of a series of meetings under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, having in view the spreading of religious truths among the poor of the city, was held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue. Rev. Mr. LAYCOCK, of the Epiphany Church, Stanton-street, explained the objects of the Society and gave an account of its doings since its organization. It was desirable, he said, to spread the Gospel among the poorer classes of the Fourth Ward particularly, hence great efforts had been exerted by the Mission in that quarter. It was also important that the bodily wants of the destitute should be attended to, and, in order to do that, a soup-house had been opened in the Ward, under the auspices of the Mission, and by this means many families had been furnished with food. Mr. LAYCOCK concluded by giving some personal incidents which had come under his notice while laboring in the cause of evangelization.

Rev. Mr. PARVIN, of Philadelphia, was the next speaker. He alluded to the great necessity which existed for supplying both the bodily and spiritual wants of the poor in our large cities, and hoped that the good work attempted by the Society would not languish for want of missionaries and means.

Rev. Dr. TYNG being introduced, said it was not necessary for him to tell his hearers what was required of them. They could see and judge for themselves of the nature of the work undertaken by the Society. It was expected of them that they would contribute their aid to the cause, and he had no doubt they would do their share in a becoming Christian manner.

A contribution was then taken, after which the meeting was closed with singing and prayer.

An Incident in the Mission Work.

The Sunday morning breakfasts given gratuitously at the Howard Mission in New-Bowery, to the unfortunate Saturday-night lodgers in adjacent Station-houses, have come to be a very important feature in the work of this praiseworthy institution. Yesterday morning nearly 150 such persons, approved by the Police Captains, were furnished with a substantial warm meal, to which, it is needless to say, they did full justice under the pressure of the keenest hunger. After they had all been thus satisfied, the company, consisting of men and women of almost all ages, and some of them of the most squalid and depraved appearance, were addressed by the Superintendent, Rev. W. H. VAN METER, and others, who spoke feelingly to them of their souls' interests. Among others who arose for prayers was a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, who told the story of his fall [illegible] with a degree of genuine emotion and a depth of pathos that brought tears to the eyes of all who listened to him. He said that he is the son of a clergyman in England, and that on account of his vicious course of life he was compelled by his father to leave home. He was supplied with money enough to pay his passage hither, and a surplus with which he could subsist until he should find employment. In a strange land, he squandered his funds in the company of the most degraded and vile, with whom he met in some of the dens in the lower part of the City. His money gone, he became desperate, and was turning the thoughts of suicide or felony over in his mind, when he happened to pass the Fourth Precinct Station-house on Saturday night. Here he entered, and requested a lodging until the following morning, which was granted, and he took his first sleep in an unpaid-for bed. He said that the prime cause of his misery had been the immoderate use of intoxicating liquor, for which he had long entertained a strong love. He had now resolved to reform, and go back to his father's house, as soon as he could raise the means with which to do so. When he had finished his remarks several gentlemen came forward and shook him kindly by the hand, and offered to take care of him, and see that he was enabled to fulfill his desire to return to his former home. Among the clergymen who spoke was the Rev. E. K. FULLER, who invited the whole company to visit his church, corner Madison and Gouverneur streets, at the 10:30 o'clock A. M. service. About eighty of them did so, occupying gallery seats together. The subject of the sermon was the "Prodigal Son," and Mr. FULLER says that he never preached to more attentive hearers. Some of them had not been inside of church walls for many years, and as they heard the words of gracious invitation the tears coursed down their vice-furrowed cheeks, and loud sobs frequently expressed the feelings of the wretched penitents. "This came," said one, "of the consistency of satisfying the stomach of a hungry man before preaching repentance to him."

The Midnight Mission—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was crowded last evening by an audience that assembled there to hear Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG deliver a sermon on the "Midnight Mission." The "Midnight Mission," most of our readers are aware, is the name of a society whose object is twofold; firstly, to rescue fallen women from the snares and temptations which surround and entangle them, with the hope of restoring them to virtue and society; and secondly, to save their souls from death by pointing them to the cross of Christ as the only refuge for this life and the life to come. To accomplish these objects Christian men go out upon the streets twice a week with cards of invitation and religious tracts, trying to persuade these unfortunate young women to forsake their evil ways, and come to the rooms of the Association, where they meet with the society of religious women, obtain refreshments, hear the Psalms read, and are provided with situations at the first opportunity. Precisely at 7:30 P. M., Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG made his appearance, dressed in the robes of the Episcopal Church. The usual preliminary exercises having been gone through, the reverend gentleman was briefly introduced by Mr. BEECHER, after which he addressed the congregation, taking for his text the words "Go and sin no more."

After narrating the well-known Scriptural story, which culminates in the words of the text, Dr. MUHLENBERG said that thus should be treated the unfortunate girls of our day. The helping hand should be given to rescue them from their evil course; they should not be cast off, but aided in every possible way. He at one time met a young girl at a hospital where her mother had died a few weeks before. Getting into conversation with her, he asked where she had obtained the finery with which she was clad. Amid tears and sobs he was told that she led a life of shame, that the young destroyer of her virtue had loved her tenderly and treated her well, but refused to marry her for the present, because he was under age and afraid of his father. Poor girl! Notwithstanding all entreaties she refused to quit her evil course, and before this, no doubt, her eyes had been opened to the criminality of her ways and she had been deserted by the young villain who had ruined her. Yet such scoundrels too frequently settled down into what was called respectable life, but among the secrets kept by them from their loving wives, was the one that they had been the destroyer of another's good name. Poor emigrants, obliged by force of circumstances to resort to boarding-houses and other places, were but too frequently the prey of harpies, sons of licentiousness, and had thenceforward become outcasts on the world. Meanwhile what was the Church doing? It was too frequently said that such persons were irreclaimable; but it should be remembered that the most brazen of these women had been at one time pure, and were at present not half so bad as some people imagined them to be, and should not be despised and looked down upon. They should be made to feel they were not friendless, should be addressed sympathetically, kindly treated and put in such a place that friends may come and bring them to their homes, or they could be placed in respectable positions elsewhere. These were the objects of the "Midnight Mission." These unfortunate young girls, many of whom are between 16 and 20, required to be treated in such a manner as to effectually wean them from old associations, tenderly and properly treated, and told "Go and sin no more." Penitentiaries and Magdalen Asylums were not of much benefit to the class mentioned. A place should be found where they could get suitable employment, and adequate remuneration, and for this friends were needed. If all those who contributed to the ruin of women made restitution by contributing generously to such an object, a great benefit would be conferred upon humanity. Such people should do all in their way by making largesses, and otherwise atoning for their former evil ways; and in contributing toward saving these young unfortunates a vast benefit would be conferred upon society; it was, in fact, the duty of all to help to save such creatures, who were sometimes nearer than was imagined, while people were in their comfortable homes and the storm outside raging.

After a few observations from Mr. BEECHER, thanking Dr. MUHLENBERG for his able lecture, and dwelling shortly on the objects of the Mission, a collection was made, after which the congregation separated.

Revival Services.

The religious interest continues unabated at the Church of the Sea and Land, of which Rev. JOHN KYLE is pastor. Forty-one persons were admitted to membership yesterday, and of these seventeen were seamen. Thirty-six were admitted on profession of faith. The protracted meetings will be continued during this week.

Services at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

The usual religious services under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, were held at the Academy of Music last evening. A sermon was delivered by Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, who took for his text the fourth verse, fourth chapter of Mathew, from which he preached an able discourse. There was a fair audience present, but not as numerous as on previous occasions.

Services in the Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

A meeting under the auspices of the Brooklyn Central Temperance Association was held in the Park Theatre last evening, before a large audience. Dr. G. I. BENNET, the President, occupied the chair, and stirring addresses were made by Capt. D. MAXWELL and Rev. D. C. VAN METER, of the New-York Howard Mission. The proceedings were interspersed with hymns and odes sung by the children of the Mission. At the conclusion a liberal collection was taken up in aid of the Mission.

Fire in the Bowery—Alleged Incendiarism.

At 6 o'clock yesterday, fire was discovered in the building No. 388 Bowery, by Officers BANTA and MCDERMOTT, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and, the former giving the alarm, the latter entered the house and found the fire to be in the photographic gallery of H. HIRSCHINGER, on the third floor, which was burning in several places. The flames spread to other portions of the building, but were kept within a narrow compass by the prompt arrival of the firemen. HIRSCHINGER's stock, which was very small, not exceeding $200, was a total loss, and he was found to have a policy in the Germania Insurance Company for $1,000; JOHN G. PILLSEN, occupying the second floor as a school-room, suffered a loss of $50, and is insured for $500 in the Germania. The property of J. BOQUEL, confectioner, was slightly damaged by water, and is fully insured. HERMAN M. ROSENTHAL, No. 388½ Bowery, hoop-skirt manufacturer, sustained a damage of $500 by water, and is insured for $2,000 in the Market Insurance Company.

On entering the building Officer MCDERMOTT had met a man on the stairs, and requested him to bring some water, and no attention was paid to the request. Searching for him afterward, the officer found him in an outhouse in the rear yard with the door closed. This person proving to be HIRSCHINGER, the proprietor of the gallery where the fire originated, Officer MCDERMOTT took him into custody upon a charge of arson, and locked him up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. Fire-Marshal BAKER is investigating the case, and the prisoner will be arraigned before Justice LEDWITH this morning.

Hamilton Literary Association.

The thirty-seventh annual dinner of the Hamilton Literary Association of Brooklyn, was eaten at BURNS' restaurant, in Montague-street, Saturday evening. In 1830 a number of young men assembled in a small wooden building in Cranberry-street, and organized themselves into a society for mutual improvement in writing, criticism and forensic discussion, and "the Hamilton Literary Association," which was then founded, has existed ever since. Among the original founders and early members of the society are many distinguished citizens, who still retain a warm regard for the society which first taught them the art of public speaking. Among the older members of the Association are Alden J. Spooner, Hon. H. C. Murphy, A. A. Low, Judge Greenwood, Judge Van Cott, A. B. Baylis, Samuel McLean, C. R. Marvin and many others equally well known.

Judge J. M. VAN COTT presided at the dinner, at which about forty persons sat down. Among those present were A. A. Low, Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford, Judge Greenwood, H. C. Cady, Mr. Winslow, Alden J. Spooner, Capt. Chittenden, the President of the Society, Col. J. A. Stipper, and Messrs. Midgely, Grant, Morse, Manley and Birdsall. After dinner speeches were made by Messrs. Cady, Low, Woodford, Lewis, Spooner, Greenwood, Hoxie and others. The company dispersed shortly after 12 o'clock, all agreeing that the annual dinner was a grand success.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet. Latitude, 40° 45' 58'' north; longitude, 73° 59' 42'' west.

Abstract from recorded observations for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 11, 1868:

Day and Date, 1868.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Jan. 5	30.060	30.070	30.222	30.151
Monday, Jan. 6	30.221	30.172	30.054	30.149
Tuesday, Jan. 7	[illegible]	30.022	29.982	30.119
Wednesday, Jan. 8	29.913	29.863	29.810	29.862
Thursday, Jan. 9	29.731	29.700	29.950	29.794
Friday, Jan. 10	29.981	29.981	29.972	29.978
Saturday, Jan. 11	29.940	29.850	29.880	29.890
Week mean				29.992
Maximum at 9 A. M. of Jan. 5				30.222
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Jan. 9				29.700
Difference, or Range				0.522

Day and Date, 1868.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Jan. 5	25.08	29.04	22.00	25.73
Monday, Jan. 6	24.00	35.00	31.02	30.10
Tuesday, Jan. 7	22.02	34.92	35.03	30.57
Wednesday, Jan. 8	32.40	33.02	33.01	32.77
Thursday, Jan. 9	32.10	28.02	15.02	25.13
Friday, Jan. 10	11.00	21.07	20.04	17.70
Saturday, Jan. 11	21.00	30.00	26.08	25.93
Week mean				26.85
Maximum at 3 P. M. of Jan. 6				38.00
Minimum at 5 A. M. of Jan. 10				9.50
Difference, or Range				28.50

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 9 P. M.	Mean distance per hour
				Miles.	Miles.
Jan. 5	N.	N. W.	N. W.	121.87	5.075
Jan. 6	N. W.	W.	W.	156.00	6.500
Jan. 7	N.	N. W.	N. W. by W.	58.05	2.417
Jan. 8	N.	N.	N. W.	55.00	2.291
Jan. 9	W.	W.	N. W.	192.45	8.018
Jan. 10	W. N. W.	W.	W.	256.65	12.086
Jan. 11	W.	W.	....	225.80	9.408
Total distance				1,065.82	

Day and Date, 1868.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean
Sunday, Jan. 5	10.	0.	1.	3.66
Monday, Jan. 6	3.	7.	10.	6.66
Tuesday, Jan. 7	5.	10.	10.	8.33
Wednes'y, Jan. 8	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Thursday, Jan. 9	10.	2.	0.	4.00
Friday, Jan. 10	0.	7.	0.	2.33
Saturday, Jan. 11	1.	5.	4.	3.33

REMARKS.—Rain on 7th and 8th, duration 7 hours and 2 minutes; depth, 0.31 inch. Lunar halo at 1:40 A. M. of the 7th; perfect and sharply defined; inner diameter, 44 deg.; breadth of ring, 2½ deg.; outer diameter, 49 deg. Sleet and snow on the 8th; duration, 1 hour and 35 minutes; depth not measurable. Snow on the 9th, slight; duration, 42 minutes; depth not measurable.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRES.—At 1:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in a barn owned by JOHN MCCORMICK, in Warren-street, Newark, which was entirely destroyed, together with eleven tons of hay and 150 bushels of corn. The loss was $500, upon which there was no insurance....At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in an old unoccupied rope-walk, belonging to Mr. MAXWELL, on Coles-street, near Railroad-avenue, Jersey City. The firemen responded promptly and soon succeeded in getting it under, or otherwise the consequences would have been quite serious. Loss about $300. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

THE DEATH OF WALTER RUTHERFORD.—In the Essex County Court on Saturday, the death of WALTER RUTHERFORD, member of the Bar, was announced. Eulogies were pronounced by Mr. GIFFORD and Mr. BORCHERLING, and the Court adjourned. Subsequently, a meeting of the Bar was held, at which addresses were made by several lawyers, after which a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be reported at a meeting to be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FUNERAL OF COL. HENRY.—The funeral of Col. HENRY, a veteran of the war, and at the time of his death Lieutenant of Police, took place at the Park-street Presbyterian Church, in Newark, yesterday afternoon. It was attended by the Police force, officers of the First Regiment N. J. R. C., comrades of the Army of the Republic, and members of the Masonic fraternity.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11—11:15 A. M.

Consols for money, 92@92⅛, and for the account, 92⅛. American securities are steady at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88
Erie Railway Shares	50

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 11—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 11—11:15 A. M.

Cotton is firmer. The estimated sales to-day are 12,000 bales. The opening quotations are as follows:

Middling Uplands	7⅜d.@7¼d.
Middling Orleans	7½d.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Corn, 46s. for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for White California and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 5d. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. for American. Peas, 47s. for Canadian. Flour, 38s. for Western State.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, 115s. for Winter-cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 78s. for New Prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 49s. 9d. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Resin, 6s. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for Fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. 9d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. per cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11—11:15 A. M.

Whale Oil, £38 per 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £110 per ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. per ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. for Thin Oblong.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11—3 P. M.

Consols for Money and the account 92⅛@92⅛. American securities close steady at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88½
Erie Railway Shares	50
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	20¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 11—3 P. M.

United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862, 76.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 11—3 P. M.

Cotton is firmer. The sales to-day foot up 12,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot	7⅜d
Middling Uplands, to arrive	7d.@7¼d
Middling Orleans	7½d

BREADSTUFFS.—Corn, 45s. 9d. for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for White California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 5d. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. for American. Peas, 47s. for Canadian. Flour, 38s. for Western.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, 115s. for Winter-cured extra Prime Mess. Pork, 78s. for new Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 50s. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Resin, 6s. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. 9d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11—3 P. M.

Whale Oil, £38 ⅌ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ⅌ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ⅌ ton, for thin oblong; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Jan. 11—3 P. M.

Petroleum is firm; at 45 francs for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 11.

SUGAR, 7¼@7½ reals for Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard; 8½@9½ for 15 to 20; 6@6¾ for inferior to common refining; 6¾@7 for fair to good refining; 7½@8 for grocery grades, fair to good. MOLASSES, 5¼@6½c.; Outports Molasses, 5@6r. HONEY, $4@$4 25. BEESWAX, 7½c. ⅌ lb. for brown and 11½c. for white. BACON, $12 50@$13 [illegible]. SHOOKS, $3 50@$8 75 for boxes, and $18@$20 for hogsheads. FLOUR, $13@$14 ⅌ bbl. HAMS, 13c.@18c. ONIONS, $6@$7. POTATOES, $5 50@$6. FREIGHTS, $1 30, in currency, ⅌ box on Sugar; $5 75@$6 ⅌ hogshead; $3 50@$4 ⅌ hogshead for Molasses.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 12.

Exchange on Paris, one per cent. discount; on New-York, currency improving.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR inactive and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $2 03½ for No. 2. New Corn less active at 86c.; Old Corn dull at 88½c. OATS active and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at 60½c. RYE declined 2c.; sales at $1 54@$1 56. BARLEY dull at $1 48 for No. 2. MESS PORK dull; standard brands $20; straight $20 25. LARD firm at 12¾c.@12⅞c. cash, and 12½c.@12¾c. for future delivery. ENGLISH MEATS quiet and firm: Cumberlands 9¼c.; Short Rib Middles 10¼c. BULK and GREEN MEATS quiet; Hams 10¾c.@11c. Shoulders 7c. from the block. DRESSED HOGS active, and declined 5c.@10c.; sales at $7 25@$8 25. LIVE HOGS active and steady at $5 75@$6 25 for shipping lots, and $6 25@$6 95 for good extra packing. BEEF CATTLE quiet and steady at $5 75@$6 50 for fair to good Steers. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR firmer but unchanged. WHEAT active; No. 1 Red, $2 55; No. 2 do., $2 50. CORN steady: new, on the ear, 87c.@88c.; shelled, 90c.@92c. OATS firm at 68c. RYE, $1 60@$1 65, with a moderate demand. BARLEY firm and scarce at $1 75@$1 85. COTTON advancing and in demand at 14½c. for Middling: holders asking 14¾c. WHISKY unchanged. DRESSED HOGS active and higher at $7 75@$8 50; receipts, 1,600 head. MESS PORK, $20@$21 for old and new. BULK MEATS, 7¼c.@9¾c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON, 9c.@10¼c. 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS active at 17c. LARD firm, with an upward tendency. Money easier. Exchange easier. Gold, 137⅜.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR unchanged, with a light demand; the stock is about 18,000 bbls.; sales, 1,200 bbls. City Ground Spring at $10 25@$10 50. RYE FLOUR nominal at $8 25. WHEAT inactive and firm; sales of No. 2 at $2 30 for No. 2 and No. 1 Spring, and $2 65 for Amber Canada. CORN quiet but little doing, and held at $1 14 on the track and $1 15 in store. OATS nominal at 74c.@76c., as to the views of holders. RYE nominal at $1 65 for Western. BARLEY—Sales, 10,000 bushels Canada, in two lots, at $1 70 and over. BARLEY MALT, $1 75 ⅌ bu. MESS PORK, $22 for heavy. LARD dull at 15½c. DRESSED HOGS quiet at 8¾c.@9c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 11.

COTTON is active; Middlings are quoted at 15½c.@15¾c.; sales, 5,200 bales; receipts, 1,945 bales; exports, 2,335 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES—Receipts large; the rainy weather prevents sales. FLOUR—Superfine, $9@ [illegible]; large auction sales of merchantable qualities at good prices were made. CORN quiet and firm at 89c. OATS firm at 65c. PORK firm at $25 50@$25 75. BACON—No wholesale demand; jobbing prices, 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, 13c.@14c. for Clear Sides. LARD firm; tierces, 13c.; kegs, 13¾c. Sterling Exchange 46@50. New-York Sight Drafts, ⅜ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold 37¾.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; sales 400 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for red Winter, $13 50 for white, and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet, but unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club is held at $2 40 and No. 2 at $2 30. CORN is held at $1 25@$1 30 for No. 1. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILLFEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 11.

TOBACCO quiet. COTTON held at 13½c.; no buyers. FLOUR unchanged, with only a small business. CORN advancing; shelled, 90c.@92c.; ear, 80c.@82c. OATS firm at 73c.@75c. RYE unchanged. WHISKY nominal. HOGS—Nothing doing and but few on the market; round lots would sell higher than the few days past. RECEIPTS—1,500 bushels Wheat, 1,900 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 11.

TOBACCO—Light lugs $5@$6; Medium Leaf, $11@$15; New Cutting Leaf, $17. FLOUR, $7 75@$12 50 for Superfine and Fancy. CORN, 75c.@80c. WHEAT, $2 40@$2 50. OATS, 68c.@70c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. LARD, 12½c. MESS PORK, $21. COTTON, 14c.@14¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras $9 75@$10 25; Country do., $9 25@$9 50. WHEAT quiet at $2 05¾@$2 06 for No. 1, and $1 99 for No. 2. CORN nominal at 92c. for new shelled. DRESSED HOGS steady at $7 25@$8 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 2,000 do. Oats, 6,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—800 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2 20; Amber, for thirty days, at $2 70. CORN easier; sales of New Wabash at 93¾c.@94c.; Michigan at 92c.; New, all the month, at 96c. OATS unchanged. RYE—Sales of Michigan at $1 46½. BARLEY nominal. DRESSED HOGS firm at $7 75@$8 50.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Jan. 11.

COTTON firm, at 14¾c.@15c. FLOUR dull, at $7 50@$8. PORK dull, at $21 50. BULK SIDES quiet, at 12c.@12½c. LARD, 12¾c.@13c. CORN scarce, at 80c. for Shelled. OATS, 78c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE advanced ½c., and firm at 47½c. RESINS quiet, at $2 for Strained and No. 2. TAR—Market bare; last sales $1 75. COTTON firmer; Middlings, 14c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 11.

COTTON—Sales, 4,500 bales; market closed firm; Middlings, 14¾c.@14¼c.; receipts, 1,981 bales; exports, 1,371 bales.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

COTTON quiet but firm; sales, 500 bales; Middlings, 16c.; receipts, 920 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 11.

COTTON—Market firmer; sales, 708 bales; receipts, 440 bales; Middlings, 14¼c.@14½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 11.

COTTON in active demand; good grades withdrawn; Middlings, 15¼c.; sales, 1,672 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales.

[Advertisement.]

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1868.—This popular annual is now ready and for sale at the office of the *Tribune*, No. 154 Nassau-st. See advertisement under head of New Publications.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 14	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Jan. 15	New-York	London.
Bremen	Jan. 16	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Jan. 18	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR VERA CRUZ, NICARAGUA, HAVANA, ETC.

Coquette	Jan. 14	New-York	Havana.
Nightingale	Jan. 14	New-York	Vera Cruz.
San Francisco	Jan. 15	New-York	Nicaragua.
Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York	Havana.
Star of the South	Jan. 18	New-York	St. Jago de Cuba.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax, by the *City of Cork*, close at the General Post-office at 6:30 P. M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Coquette*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Nightingale*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30	6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Mrs. T. W. Dutcher, Geo. W. Chapin, Miss Mary Small, W. A. Reid and wife, J. B. Holst, N. Wolf, wife, child and servant, B. Greenough, J. Dub, B. Brown, J. M. Cleveland, Mr. Stickney, James M. Small, C. J. Brown, E. B. Hull, Wm. Phillips, M. H. Williams, L. E. Ogden, G. Perine, wife and child, M. Samet, James Wilson, Wm. Fent, J. Guion, S. Martin, P. Ramsey, W. Bland, C. Willis, T. Perrit, J. Garvin, W. Croeste, and 10 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 55 | Moon sets.... 9 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 23 | Gov. Island..11 12 | Hell Gate...12 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 12.

Arrived.

Steamship Marmion, Faircloth, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Had continual gales from N. W. during the whole passage. Jan. 10, at 8 A. M., Frying-pan Lightship bearing S. W. 15 miles, exchanged signals with steamship Falcon, bound S.; at midnight, same date, off Hatteras, saw five steamers, bound south.

Steamship America, Ernst, from Bremen Dec. 29 and Southampton Dec. 31, with mdse. and 135 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Left the Needles at 5 P. M. Dec. 31. Experienced heavy weather from N. W. to S. W. the entire passage.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Ship Glenhaven, (of Liverpool,) Evans, Calcutta and Sands Head Sept. 10, with mdse. to Wm. Mackay & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 8, crossed the line Dec. 9, in lon. 27 W. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras with strong northerly gales.

Brig Katahdin, (of Bangor,) Saunders, Lisbon Dec. 13, with salt and corkwood to W. H. Loud & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. brig St. Joseph, for New-York; parted co. Dec. 16, in lat. 32, lon. 17. Had fine weather the first part of the passage; since Jan. 1, on the coast, has had strong northerly gales; has been 7 days north of Hatteras.

Schr. John, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Brown, Riker's Island.

Schr. Wakefield, Murphy, Northport.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Burtis, Provincetown.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. Eliza S. Rowland, ——, Northport.

BELOW—1 bark, bound in. Brig Chief, and brig Renshaw, of Bangor. By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh and clear.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 12.—Arr. steamship Jas. Adger, from New-York; bark Constancia, Havana; brig Mary, Havana; schrs. M. B. Bramham, New-York; J. W. Hall, Wood's Hole.

Sld. schr. Laura Bridgeman, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.—Arr. steamers Saratoga and Hatteras, from New-York, for Norfolk and Richmond; brig M. Harris, from Turks Island, with salt for New-York.

Passed up for Baltimore—Barks J. Steele and Zallop, from Liverpool; Amazon, from Rio; ship Duesburry, from New-York; brig Mary Plummer, from New-York.

Passed out—Steamship Albemarle, bark St. Jago, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 12.—Arr. ship Golden Hind, from Boston for New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 12.—The steamship Nova Scotian sld. for Liverpool last night.

Miscellaneous.

The steamships Napoleon III., for Havre, and City of Washington and Denmark, for Liverpool, did not cross the bar until this A. M., in consequence of low tide.

Spoken, &c.

Joseph Clark—ship, from Hampton Roads for Panama, Dec. 10, lat. 1 24 N., lon. 28 25.

Lady Antrim—schr., from Elizabeth City, N. C., for Antiqua, Dec. 29, lat. 27 N., lon. 66 10 W.

Melrose—ship, from Manilla for New-York, 120 days out, Jan. 1, lat. 31 22 N., lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The steamship Juniata arrived here to-day from New-Orleans. The steamship Stars and Stripes sailed from here yesterday for Philadelphia. The weather is very warm.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 12—Evening.—The Anchor line steamship Caledonia, Capt. McDonald, which left New-York Dec. 28 for Glasgow, touched at Moville to-day, and sailed this evening for the Clyde.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—The Royal Mail steamship Africa, Capt. Macaulay, which left Boston Jan. 1 for Liverpool, arrived at this port to-day.

No. 546 Broadway.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT

TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS,

Under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania, Passed March 6, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Trustees held at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on the 9th instant, it was RESOLVED, THAT THE ENTIRE NET PROCEEDS SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE ERECTION OF THE ASYLUM. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER.
Secretary—LIEUT. GEO. B. BERGEN.
Treasurer—GEN. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a NATIONAL HOME for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who in their patriotism have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness, who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel Des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England has Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers—Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the county poor-house, or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges—they have performed their part—we enjoy the result of their sacrifices—we must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a Home and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

by this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid toward the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

READ THE FOLLOWING CARDS:

We hereby certify that we have examined the diamond goods, pearls, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS.,
Diamond Importers, No. 28 Maiden-lane, New-York.
J. HERMANN,
Diamond Setter, No. 391 Broome-st., New-York.

Having perfect confidence in the integrity of your enterprise, and heartily indorsing your noble object, it affords me pleasure to tender you gratuitously the use of my show-window for the display of your diamonds.
JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

From the Postmaster-General of the United States.
I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.
A. W. RANDALL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
Whereas, The Supervisors of the Gettysburgh Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, have made due application to John H. Diehl, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Second Collection District of the State of Pennsylvania, for permission to hold a Gift Festival; and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said Gift Festival will be devoted to charitable uses.
Permission is hereby granted to the said Supervisors to hold such Gift Festival, exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty in respect to said Gift Festival.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.
Having labored for three years to erect a home for our Crippled Veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New-York Legislature incorporating some 100 of our best citizens as directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen and influence.
Very truly yours,
CHAS. G. HALPINE.

Fully sympathizing with your great object, I tender you, gratuitously, the services of my Full Orchestra on the occasion of your Festival at Irving Hall.
THEODORE THOMAS.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the diamonds on public exhibition in the show-window of the large fur and hat establishment of John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel,) New-York. The world-renowned yacht *Henrietta* has also been purchased.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at $1 each, admitting the holders to the Fair and both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS;

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1868.
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1868.

On which latter occasion a Committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the Management in making the distribution, before the audience, at the

PRESENTATION FAIR,

to commence on MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

will be distributed among the Ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS:

No.		
A..1	Present in Greenbacks	$100,000
1..1	Present in Greenbacks	30,000
2..1	Present in Greenbacks	30,000
3..1	Yacht, the Famous *Henrietta*	50,000
4..1	Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
6..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
7..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings	15,000
8..1	Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9..1	Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10..1	Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (Large Diamonds)	7,000
11..1	Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,600
13..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14..1	Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings	5,000
15..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,500
16..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-Rings	4,000
20..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22..1	Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26..1	Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27..1	Pearl Necklace	3,500
28..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,500
29..1	Diamond Cross	3,000
30..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,000
33..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36..1	Diamond Brooch, (in Silver)	3,000
37..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42..1	Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44..1	Pearl Breast-Pin, Ear-Rings and Head Ornament	2,500
45..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46..1	Diamond Cross	2,500
47..1	Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
49..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50..1	Diamond Cluster Stem Pin	1,500
51..1	Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52..1	Diamond Cross	1,500
53..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Ear-Rings	1,500
54..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
55..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	1,500
56..1	Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
58..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60..1	Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61..1	Single-Stone Ring	1,500
62..1	Single-Stone Pin	1,500
63..1	Cluster Brooch	1,500
64..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	1,500
65..1	Pair Diamond Single-Stone Ear-Rings	800
66..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	800
67..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Ear-Rings and Pin	800
69..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70..1	Diamond and Ruby Three-Stone Ring	800
71..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74..1	Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76..1	Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	500
78..1	Emerald Knob	500
79..1	Pair Diamond and Ruby Ear-Rings	500
80..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81..1	Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82..1	Ladies' Diamond Set Watch	400
83..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84..1	Gold Watch	300
85..1	Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
87..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
88..1	Diamond Three-Stone Ring	150
89..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
90..1	Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
93..1	Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94..1	Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95..1	Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
96..1	Cameo Brooch	100
97..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	100
98..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99..1	Ladies' Gold Watch	100
100..1	Coral Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
101..1	Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102..1	Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103..1	Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104..1	Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1,104	One thousand Copies of the Splendidly illustrated Presentation Work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1,105 to 2,104	1,000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
	Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at	$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent to us in registered letters or post-office orders, in sums from $1 to $25 at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50	40 tickets to one address	$35 00
10 tickets to one address	9 00	50 tickets to one address	43 50
20 tickets to one address	17 50	100 tickets to one address	85 00

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,

NO. 546 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, NO. 1,126 CHESTNUT-ST.

WINTER CLOTHING.

Prices have Reached the Lowest Point.

A Fine Lot of New Goods to be Closed Out by

DEVLIN & CO.,

Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—For this and all other postal information subscribe to the UNITED STATES MAIL, published monthly, at $1 per year. Subscriptions received at the Post-office, Room No. 17, up stairs, or by post, addressed PUBLISHER UNITED STATES MAIL, Post-office, New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 169, Jan. 11, 1868.
5, 60, 67, 39, 47, 53, 58, 50, 44, 77, 29, 73, 33, 57.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 170, Jan. 11, 1868.
1, 51, 38, 76, 16, 72, 40, 49, 60, 19, 77, 48.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 69, Jan. 11, 1868.
33, 38, 20, 23, 77, 76, 31, 15, 44, 16, 17, 37, 58, 41.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 70, Jan. 11, 1868.
73, 30, 55, 21, 56, 24, 6, 51, 77, 71, 36, 1, 38.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 210 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 158 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BOY WANTED IN BOOKSTORE.—BOY 16 or 17 years of age to learn the book and stationery business, who lives with his parents and is a member of some Christian church. Address M. A. M., Box No. 120 Times Office.